THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 55. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 22.

Turkey and Egypt and their Mutual Relations—Brigandage in Greece —Yachting Extraordinary— Spiritualism and Witchcraft in London.

By the Cunard steamship China we receive foreign files to Aug. 23.

ENGLAND.

Lord Palmerston's Diary.

The London *Record* says of this forthcoming and anxiously-expected work:—

The main fact published by the *Athenæum* is quite true, although not to the extent which an evening contemporary would induce sanguine readers to believe, when it intimates that "Lord Palmerston's shrewd perception and genial humor were employed in this diary of his to analyze the characters of the great men with whom for three-score years he was in almost daily contact. Sir Henry Bulwer, who is said to be at work on a biography of the veteran statesman, will have materials at disposal unequalled since the days of Boswell."

The diary is to be full of interest, and distinguished by all the late Premier's finest characteristics. It commences when he was sixteen years of age, and it ends at the close of 1830, when he assumed office as Foreign Secretary. But at present no continuation of the diary has been found among his Lordship's papers; and it has none of the attributes of a Boswellian record. It is replete in interest; modest, unaffected, and simple; without an atom of gall or ill-nature, but short and condensed, as if the style had been formed after the model of the sententious brevity of Tacitus. It seems to have been originally designed in its present form chiefly to explain why he left the Tories and took office under the Whig Earl Grey; a change which, according to Lord Palmerston's chivalrous sense of honor, could only be justified by the fact that he was himself deserted by the party when he was unseated for the University of Cambridge for voting in favor of Roman Catholic emancipation, although there had been an established compact according to which that question was to have been an open one. This diary will explain that his long term of service as Secretary at War was not from the want of many overtures to accept higher offices. His Lordship was importuned by Mr. Perceval, as Mr. Pitt's successor at Cambridge, to assume Mr. Pitt's office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He twice declined the Governor-Generalship of India, and he was willing to have accepted, on Mr. Canning's solicitations, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But George IV thought he should find a more pliant minister in Mr. Herries; and Mr. Canning was compelled, after a visit to Windsor, to make an awkward apology to Lord Palmerston by offering him a British peerage and the Governorship of Jamaica. We understand that the story of this interview is full of the most racy humor. The Viscount burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, which for a moment quite disconcerted Canning, until Lord Palmerston, with his ready good humor, relieved the Premier by telling him that he saw that he had not the Chancellorship of the Exchequer at his disposal, but that for himself he preferred the House of Commons to the niggers! Lord Palmerston's life spans the gulf that separates the era of Fox and Pitt from the times of Gladstone and Bright. But we fear no diary will be found to conduct Sir Henry Bulwer over the thirty-five years which separates the commencement of Earl Grey's administration from the close of Lord Palmerston's.

Spiritualism and Witchcraft in London.

From the London News, Aug. 20.

A case of witchcraft in the Black Country would almost lead us to suppose that the people there are as superstitious as the London believers in messages from spirits. Ann Jones, the wife of a collier, receives divers sums from Eliza Southall, in consideration of the husband of the latter getting well of a sickness. Ann Jones is a wise woman; she mutters charms, shows a collection of familiar toads in a bottle and gives certain stuffs to her clients to place in an oven. When the oven is duly furnished, "my husband," says Eliza Southall, as collected and distinct as if she were giving evidence before the Dialetical Institute, "my husband began to jump about the house as if he were stark, staring mad, and I noticed at the same time that his hands and face broke out all over with large pimples." When the wise woman was informed of this she took the phenomenon as a matter of course, and thus accounted for it:—"I have drawn all the disease out of his body into the top of his head, but I can fetch it right out for another two shillings." Such virtue is there in two shillings; but in the end Eliza Southall began to suspect that she was a fool, and during the lucid interval she took counsel of the police. The magistrates unkindly remarked that they believed "Mrs. Southall was the most foolish woman that could be found in the whole country." This was a sweeping assertion, though in a great measure justified by the facts; yet we happen to know that at this hour there are in London at least three men making good substantial incomes by casting horoscopes and pretending to consult the stars.

Adventurous Voyager in a Tiny Vessel.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Aug. 19.

Mr. Empson Edward Middleton, late of her Majesty's 51st Regiment of foot, who arrived in Edinburg on the evening of Tuesday last, has undertaken an adventure which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of yachting. He has undertaken to circumnavigate the coast of England alone and unaided in his yacht Kate, a boat of three tons burden; and in a couple of months from the time he began his voyage he has succeeded in performing the larger half of his task.

Mr. Middleton left London in the Kate on the 15th of June, and sailed down the Thames in the face of a heavy gale of wind from the northeast. On the 16th he had a good run from Greenhithe to Ramsgate under close-reefed mainsail. He had light head winds all the way down the Channel, and made the Lizard on the 13th, and Land's End on the 14th of July. Thence he sailed along the coast of Cornwall to Lundy Island and Milfordhaven, encountering very stormy weather in the Bristol Channel. When off Lundy Island the Kate was kept out all night by the sea that was running. At Milfordhaven she got becalmed, and was detained five days. On the 29th of July Mr. Middleton attempted to make Scoona Island, but was caught in a gale of wind, and had to put into North Haven. On the 31st he ran over to Courtown and Dublin, where he remained for two or three days, after which he made for Donaghadee, where he was again becalmed. On the 15th of August a breeze sprang up, and he succeeded in making Ayr on that day, having taken exactly two months to accomplish the voyage from London. The wind again falling away, he lost a day at Ayr; and on reaching Irvine on the 17th of August he took the steamer to Bowling. From thence he came over the canal to Grangemouth and took the steamer for Leith, which he reached on Tuesday evening. Mr. Middleton intends to complete his voyage, which he hopes to be able to accomplish, within a month; and with this view he proposes to leave Leith in the Kate on Wednesday morning. The longest spell of work which he had on the voyage was in coming down the Channel from Brighton to Southampton, when he was out two days and two nights, during which time he had no sleep. His usual habit was to come into port about midnight, rest for two or three hours, generally on board the yacht, and start again about three next morning. He very frequently found himself becalmed when four or five miles off the port where he meant to spend the night, and he had to work himself into harbor. He also lost much time when off Cornwell in waiting for the flowing of the tide to float his yacht out of the dry harbors which abound on that coast. The Kate is a very handsome little craft, of twenty-one feet keel by seven feet beam, and, as stated, three tons burden. Large crowds of interested spectators collected around her as she lay in Leith harbor on Wednesday.

THE CONTINENT.

Turkey and Egypt—Their Mutual Relations.

Alexandria (Aug. 6) correspondence of Malta Times.

His Highness the Khedive (Viceroy) of Egypt arrived in his dominions on his return from Europe at noon on the 28th ult., having made the run from Toulon to this port in his beautiful yacht, the Maharoussa, in three and a half days. On the 29th the usual reception was held. In reply to the address from the Consular body his Highness expressed how fully he appreciated the marks of distinction which had been bestowed upon him by the principal Courts of Europe, and added that such attentions would greatly contribute towards rendering the relations between Egypt and the European powers more cordial. To the commercial body his Highness made known that, his medical advisers considering that his stay in Europe had proved of sufficient duration for the full restoration of his health, he had availed himself of that opportunity for not prolonging his absence from his dominions any longer. His Highness further announced his intention of giving all possible protection to trade and to the development of the resources of the country.

The news of the Khedive's decision to return to Egypt having preceded his arrival by only six days, it has been impossible, at so short a notice, to get up the illuminations on as grand a scale as is generally the case on such occasions, but everything was so simple and yet so tastefully arranged that, coupled with the perfect calmness of the weather, the illuminations during the whole of the three days which they lasted may be considered to have had a full success. Unfortunately his Highness, having been much fatigued by the sea voyage, has been prevented from attending these festivities, but he sent his sons and his harem instead. The carriages containing the latter were broughams, with English drivers, as usual, and the veils of the ladies inside were so very thin that it was quite easy to discover that all that is said about the beauties in the harem is no mere imagination, but an actual fact. His Highness left for Tantah on the 31st ult. to return thanks for his safe return to Egypt, and the same evening he arrived in Cairo. His stay there, however, has been a very short one, he having returned to this city yesterday afternoon.

Brigandage in Greece.

A correspondent writes from Athens, Aug. 10.

Brigandage is rampant in the Peloponnesus and Acarnania, and threatens Athens. M. Valsamachi, son of the widow of Bishop Heber, who married a Greek gentleman, was violently carried off by brigands a few days since, and an enormous ransom is demanded. This gentleman was manager of an estate at Ali-Chelebi, which lies within twenty or thirty miles of the large commercial town of Patras, and the estate belongs to Princess Catharine Soutzso of Athens, who will probably have to sacrifice a portion of the property to raise the necessary cash to recover her manager from the hands of these lawless scoundrels.

Rumors are rife that brigands have seized passengers on the road leading from this city to Piræus, and great anxiety prevails in Athens. It looks at present like a besieged town. Cavalry are constantly moving about, and a heavy guard is mounted on all the neighboring hills. As to the country-seats in the vicinity, they are comparatively deserted this summer, and particularly now—nobody cares to ruralize in the vicinity of a brigand-haunted neighborhood. The Chamber of Deputies is "sitting" in the midst of all this alarm, and yet no "motion" is made to institute public measures for the common safety. The Minister of War keeps his soldiers moving about, and that is all.

The Laborers of Austria.

The introduction of free institutions in Austria has given rise to an important movement among the workingmen, with the object of improving the relations between them and their employers. This movement is not confined to the great industrial establishments, but has spread even to the smallest trades, such as combmakers, sweeps, waiters, etc. The question of trade associations in Austria is at present in a state of transition. By the existing law trades unions are forbidden, but the new constitution contains provisions which nullify this prohibition. The matter was brought forward at the last session of the Reichsrath, but no decision was arrived at, though it is known that the committee of the House which was appointed to consider the question declared itself in favor of the legalization of trades unions.

AUSTRALIA.

The Yield of Gold.

The London *Times* says that the yield of gold in New South Wales appears to be increasing again, 17,635 ounces having been mined in May last, against 14,953 ounces in May, 1868. In the five months ending May 31, this year, the receipts of gold from the various gold fields of the colony only amounted to 88,482 ounces, as compared with 90,360 ounces in the corresponding five months of 1868. Quartz mining appears to be gaining on alluvial mining in Victoria. A recent official return shows that quartz mining is nearly twice as profitable per man engaged as alluvial mining.

The Berlin fields in Victoria continue to produce nuggets, and the miners at Spring Creek are also reported to be doing well; an official return as to the purchases of gold by the banks at Sandhurst during April shows a total of 18,534 ounces; this was a considerable increase upon the corresponding purchases made during March. Little fresh has transpired in Tasmania with reference to quartz mining or prospecting for gold in that colony; an attempt is, however, to be made to turn what is known as the Tower Hill quartz reef to account, and steps are being taken to test the value of certain discoveries alleged to have been made in the Franklin district. Several specimens from quartz reefs in the neighborhood of Wellington, New Zealand, were recently submitted to Dr. Hector, to be tested for gold. The Thames gold fields in the north island of New Zealand are increasing in importance. The Thames Gold Mining Company has increased its capital to £60,000, £48,000 of which is to be at once paid up. During the six months ending May 30 the famous Hunts claim at the Thames gold fields produced 16,794 ounces, of the value of £43,244.

TEXAS.

The Indians Crying for Peace.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes from Montague, Texas, August 10, 1869:

"A scout is just in from Medicine Bluffs. He reports that the Indians are coming into the reservations. Tribes which had never appeared before are now coming in, exclaiming, 'Let us have peace.' It is to be hoped that the raids into Kansas and Texas will soon cease. The trouble out here is that the Indians have been swindled so often and so persistently that they have lost faith in everybody. Stealing from Indians or swindling them has been regarded as an honest employment. It has not been a question whether the Indians should be swindled or not, all are agreed as to that, but who should have the spoils. Millions have been appropriated to feed, clothe, and secure peace. It is a fair estimate that three-fourths of all this money has gone into the hands of swindling officers and contractors. The result is a breach of faith with the Indians. They did not, and could not be made to understand why every promise made them was not redeemed. With large perceptive organs, small reasoning and intellectual, they saw at once they were swindled, without being able to comprehend the reason why.

"The treaty, for instance, with the Cheyennes called for a certain amount of flour; the contractor undertook to substitute musty meal. The Indians were outraged, and the whole tribe took the war path. The cries of women and children in Kansas and Texas, and the loss of many lives, have been the result. God grant that the Quakers may be able to get the confidence of the Indians, and if they make no promises but what they can fulfil I am sure they will succeed.

"I know some of the Quaker agents. I lived beside Reuben L. Roberts, one of them, in Ohio for years. He is incapable of a dishonest act, and just the man to restore confidence among the Indians. The two Stanleys, of Kansas, are also honest men, and, if supported as they should be, will in time, I hope, convince the 'red man' that honor has not become extinct in the white race.

"Whether the Quakers succeed or not, the army here is a nuisance. The Indians seem to delight in playing around it. The army is impotent, as far as protection to the frontier is concerned. The killing and scalping of a white man, or the capture of a family of women and children, does not cause a ripple on the surface here. It is a common occurrence."

GENERALITIES.

An Astonishing Discovery.

The Charleston *News* is astonished to discover that "under debasing negro rule" South Carolina will this year yield products worth $50,000,000, or an average of $74·69 per head in a population of 670,000; that the twelve cotton States "will show more true prosperity than any other section of the world;" that the cotton crop will probably amount to 3,000,000 bales; that the average value of all the crops will amount to $64 per head of population, and—last but not least extraordinary—that "there are now no less than 200,000 whites cultivating cotton with their own hands." Clearly, this "debasing negro rule" is a frightful thing!

Destitution in India.

The destitution in Bundelcund, India, is still very grievous. In Rewah nine thousand persons are kept alive by public charity, and in the neighboring States of Magode and Sohawul there is equal distress. The chiefs of the two States first-named are most liberal in their contributions; the last is under British management, and its resources are taxed to the utmost. In Maiwa scarcely a drop of rain has fallen. Rajpootana draught-cattle are so few; owing to the absence of fodder, that the salt, which is usually transported on bullocks from the Sambhur Lake, in Teypon, to the marts of Central India, goes by way of Agra, and thence by train to Jubbulpore instead.

Lord and Lady Byron.

Of the many letters and communications called out by the publication of Mrs. Stowe's "True Story," the latest is a card signed "H. L.," and published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*. The author says:—

"Mrs. Stowe may have fallen into error as to dates, I trust she has, and that, as the *Nation* asserts, Lady Byron will be acquitted of any knowledge of her husband's real character until the moment of separation. Seventeen years ago I heard this fearful story of incest from an Englishman of the very highest character, mental and moral. He repeated to me the facts communicated to him by Dr. Lushington, and within this year his narrative has been confirmed by an Englishwoman who received her information from Trelawney Byron's comrade. The discussion now going on will probably bring forth the proofs from those to whom they have been intrusted. One of them will be Byron's own confession. H. L."

Wild Boy in Iowa.

Considerable excitement exists in East Davenport and Gilbert Town, in consequence of a wild boy who has been seen by several veracious individuals prowling about the woods at the back of Judge Grant's farm and on the river's bank and islands. About a week ago a man returning from a shooting excursion saw what he at first took for some wild animal crouching by the bank of the river. It suddenly plunged in and emerged with a fish, which it devoured ravenously. Getting closer to it he saw that it was a boy, apparently about fifteen or sixteen, entirely without clothes, and covered with light sandy hair of a silky appearance. He plainly saw the face, and describes it as revoltingly ugly and brutal in its aspect. He attempted to approach it, but the creature became alarmed, and, taking to the water, swam to a neighboring island and hid in the sedges. On returning home he gave information, and a close lookout has been kept. The creature, whatever it may be, has been seen twice since, and this wild boy of the woods will doubtless be shortly captured.

More Democratic Testimony.

The New York *Citizen*, speaking of the system of "repeating" by which Hoffman was elected Governor last fall, says:—

"Repeating can be carried on even where there is no false registry, or, to state it more accurately, illegal ballots can thus be deposited in place of legal ones. Towards the close of election day it will be found that a large number of persons who are duly registered have not voted. The names of these are copied off the list and passed out to the repeaters, who then assume a new individuality, and vote in the character of the missing citizens. If the true parties turn up afterwards they are denied the right of suffrage, because their names have been fraudulently usurped; but this exposure rarely occurs. We only add these suggestions to the article in the *Times* in order to make it complete, and not with the least expectation that they will awaken the public to a full sense of the situation."

FELICITOUS.

An Indignant Wife Pounds her Military Lord.

Captain Boyd, says the St. Louis *Democrat* of August 30, is having a hard time with his cast-off wife. The particulars of her assault upon him with a carriage whip were duly chronicled. It was thought that after this public attack she would let him alone, but she is not that sort of a woman. She warned him then that she would "give it to him again," and she kept her word. On Saturday afternoon, as Captain Boyd was walking with a young friend on Olive street, near Tenth, the lady met him, and springing on him with the ferocity of a tiger, struck him upon the head with the handle of her parasol. The Captain's glossy silk tile was sent whirling through the air, reminding him of "the hat trick" of the Hanlon Brothers. His head received the blow also, but the hat was the greater sufferer, and will probably require a new nap.

Smarting with the blow, and feeling called upon to avenge the insult offered to his hat, the Captain, in a moment of passion, made use of a small whalebone cane which he was sporting, and returned the blow by striking his wife a light blow on the face. He then took hold of her, broke the parasol, and begged her to let him alone. Being disarmed, she now made use of her tongue, bestowing upon him a string of epithets by no means complimentary to his manhood.

The Captain's friend picked up the damaged hat, and the owner put it on his head and walked away. The lady again warned him that she was not done with him, and would "give him fits" whenever she could meet him. The eccentric and violent conduct of Mrs. Boyd is probably caused by her condition—she will shortly become a mother, and feels that she has been wronged. If her friends have regard for her, they should restrain her, and not permit her to go about the streets acting the part of Lola Montez.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Report of the National Insane Asylum —Industrial Affairs in Western Pennsylvania—A Horrible Accident at Norfolk— The European Markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Insane Asylum.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The forthcoming report of Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the National Insane Asylum, will show an average of 375 inmates for the past year. Illinois furnishes the largest number of patients, the result rather of her want of accommodation at home for her insane than an excess in the number of insane within the State. Massachusetts ranks fourth in her number of patients

FROM BALTIMORE.

Base-Ball Excitement—A Soldier Murdered by Roughs—Political Candidates.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—The base-ball excitement is very high here now. An immense throng witnessed the game yesterday afternoon between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Maryland Club, the latter beating by just four runs. This afternoon the Athletics and Pastimes play. Great interest is felt.

A soldier named Adams, of Fort McHenry, was murdered yesterday by some rowdies, who broke his skull with a billy. The offenders escaped.

Colonel George P. Kane is now the leading candidate here for the nomination for the next sheriffalty.

FROM THE STATE.

Meeting of Mill Owners at Lock Haven.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Sept. 2.—A meeting of mill owners and others interested in the lumber trade was held at the Herdic House, Williamsport, yesterday. Nearly every firm in the trade was represented, and entire unanimity in the objects of the meeting prevailed. It was resolved that but one-half of the usual stock of logs be cut and manufactured on the West Branch for 1870. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to have the object of this resolution fully carried into effect.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Escape of a Criminal.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—James Kelly, who had six months more to serve, escaped from the State prison at Charlestown, at daylight this morning by scaling the wall with a ladder.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Woman Mashed to Death.

NORFOLK, Sept. 2.—A Mrs. Connolly, late of Baltimore, and but newly married, while visiting a flour mill last evening, was caught in the mill stones and ground to death.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 2—11 A. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and account.

American securities are quiet. U. S. 5-20s, of 1862, 84⅛; of 1865, old, 83¾; of 1867, 83⅛; 10-40s, 76⅛. American stocks easier. Erie Railroad, 24⅛; Illinois Central, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—11 A. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer. Middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 13⅝@13¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

California Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 9s. 9d@9. 10d. Flour, 25s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 2—A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamer City of Boston, from New York.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 2—1 P. M.—The weather is fair, and favorable for gathering the crops.

Railways quiet. Erie, 23⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—1 P. M.—Cotton active. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Tallow, 47s. 6d.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Bourse is flat and quiet. Rentes, 71f. 75c.

HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Cotton opened quiet and steady afloat and on the spot.

A Big Nugget.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 21.

A. T. Farrish & Co. received this morning from Downieville a nugget of gold weighing 106 pounds, being almost if not quite the largest ever taken out in this State, and within a few pounds the largest ever found in modern gold mining. The value is about $25,000. In the same find 367 65-100 ounces were obtained in smaller nuggets from 20 to 75 ounces each; also one cake of fine gold, retorted, weighing 1180⅝ ounces. All these are now in Mr. Farrish's hands. This extraordinary pile, $32,000, was obtained in one day by two men, from the Monumental Quartz Mine in Sierra Buttes, Sierra county, owned by W. A. Farrish and others. William Farrish writes that in two days he would send as much more. The vein varies from one to two feet, and is filled with decomposed quartz. The gold is obtained by sluicing, using quicksilver to catch the fine particles. The tailings only go through an arastra. The Sierra Buttes and the Independence Mine are located on the same mountain. It is only some two months since Messrs. Farrish commenced work on this mine, and they have got in a few feet. A week ago they sent down $3000 as the result of two men's labor for eight or nine weeks.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

The Treasury statement for the month of August is more favorable than was anticipated. It shows a still further reduction in the public debt of $5,601,234, instead of an increase, which the chronic croakers predicted. The total debt cancelled since March 1 is thus $49,500,758, or equivalent to $120,000,000 per annum, and yet the Treasury holds still a large surplus of specie and currency available for the same purpose. There can be no doubt that a similar reduction may be effected without difficulty to an indefinite period, and hence the announcement that Secretary Boutwell will continue his policy of adding to the sinking fund has been received with general satisfaction by all true patriots.

Call loans are firm but unchanged, and discounts range widely as heretofore.

Gold opened with sales at 133¾, and closed at noon at 133⅝.

Government loans are quiet, and prices are unchanged.

The Stock market was moderately active, and prices were well sustained. State and City loans were steady at firmer rates; 97 was bid for the old and 101¾ for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was in fair request, and sold at 48½@48¾, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36. 16 was bid for Catawissa Railroad, and 38¾ for the preferred; 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 57 for Minehill Railroad.

Nothing was done in Canal shares. 37½ was offered for Lehigh Navigation; 10 for Susquehanna; and 48 for Delaware Division. In Coal shares no improvement to notice. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 120. Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$8000 City 6s, N...is.	101⅛	100 sh Reading RR..	48⅛
$500 5-20s, '67, cp...	121½	100 do....b5d.	48⅛
$1000 C & A 6s '89...	86	100 do.....2d.	48⅛
$4000 Leh V R n bs. Cp..2d.	94	200 do ..is.	48⅛
$ 000 do..b5wn.	94	100 do.....b20.	48⅛
$2000 Cam & Bur Co R bds....	85	100 do.....b20.	48⅝
$3000 Pa R 1m 6s..is.	98½	200 do...is.2d.	48⅝
40 sh Phil Bk.....is.	161	100 do...b20.	48⅝
27 sh F & M Bk.2d.	120	b5wn....	56½
100 sh Penna R..c.	57	10 do.....b5.	56⅝
14 do.....b5.	57⅛	5 sh N Penna R c.	36
		54 sh Phil & E R..	30¼

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	133⅛	11·25 A. M.	133⅛
10·48 "	133⅛	11·45 "	133⅛
10·52 "	133⅛	12·00 M.	133⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 123@123⅛; do., 1864, 122⅝@122¾; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅝@122⅞; do., July, 1865, 121⅛@121½; do. 1867, 121⅛@121⅜; do., 1868, 121⅛@121⅜; 10-40s, 112@112⅜; Currency 6s, 111@111⅛. Gold, 133⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123⅛; do. 1862, 123@123⅛; do. 1864, 122⅝@122⅝; do. 1865, 122⅝@122⅝; do. 1865 new, 121¾@121⅞; do. 1867, new do. 121⅜@121⅝; do 1868, 121⅛@121⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 112@112½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111⅛@111⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛; Gold, 133⅛@133⅜; Silver, 128@130.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was a better inquiry for funds to-day, but the market could hardly be termed more active, for the supply was up to the demand at six and seven per cent. on call loans where the collaterals were miscellaneous in their character. On Governments the prevailing rate was six per cent., the exceptions being fewer at five. Commercial paper was still quoted nine to twelve per cent. discount for prime double name acceptances. Foreign exchange bills were in better demand for the Bremen steamer of to-morrow.

"The gold market was comparatively dull, the speculative interest being largely withdrawn to stocks, and the range in price was confined to a limit of three-eighths per cent., viz., from 133⅛@133⅝. At the decline the market became firm on account of reports of a further decline in rentes at Paris and a flat Bourse. It is also apprehended that the Bank of England may raise the discount rate at the meeting of the directors to-morrow.

"Cash gold was heavier, and the carrying rate ranged from 4½ to 6 per cent. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amounted to $1,793,993, the increase being due to the payment of the ten-forty coupons. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were $58,744,000, the gold balances $1,655,181 and the currency balances $2,855,621.

"The United States Assistant Treasurer purchased two millions of five-twenties under the September programme of purchases by Government. The offerings were nearly seven millions. The lots accepted were at the prices following:—$10,000 1865 coupon, new, at 120·03; $10,000 do. do. at 120·08; $184,800 1862, registered, at 120·40; $515,500 1864 registered, at 120·10; $289,600 1865, registered, old, at 120·10; $125,000 1864, coupon, at 120·10; $25,000 1865, coupon, at 120·10; $143,000 1865, registered, new, at 120·10; $107,000, 1867, registered, at 120·10; $75,000 1868, coupon, at 120·10; $235,100, 1868, coupon, new at 120·10; $218,000, 1867, coupon, at 120·10; $62,000, 1867, registered, 120 10. The large amount offered had a depressing effect on Governments, which had opened quite buoyantly in the forenoon, the decline being assisted by the yielding in gold. Indeed, the market gave signs of a 'bear' movement, of which these large offerings are the initiative."

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122⅝; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 121⅝; do. do. new, 121⅜; do. 1867, 121¼; 10-40s, 112; Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 204⅜; Erie, 34½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 186½; Michigan Central, 138; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188½; Western Union Telegraph, 37¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.—The Flour market continues quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50, extras at $5·50@6, Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·50, Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7 25, Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·50, and fancy brands at $8@10, according to quality. Rye Flour is firm at $6·50 per barrel.

There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality at firmer rates, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 8000 bushels new red at $1·47@1·53, and 5000 bushels Western amber, choice, at $1·53. Rye may be quoted at $1·10@1·12. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels of yellow at $1·17@1·19, and Western mixed at $1·12@16. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of new at 50@60c., and old at 62@65c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—Sales of 60 tons No. 1 Quercitron at $35 per ton.

Whisky is inactive and holders ask $1·25@1·27 per gallon for Western, in wood and iron-bound pkgs.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Cotton firmer; absence of business for want of stock; no accurate quotations; nominally 34½c. Flour firm, more active, and advancing, but no advance established; Howard street superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8·25@10·50; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $6·50@8·25. Wheat firm and higher; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·55. Corn firm; prime white, $1·18; yellow, nominally $1·20@1·22. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye, $1·10@1·15. Mess Pork quiet at $34·50. Bacon firm and advancing; rib sides, 19½c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky firm at $1·17.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from New York.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool, via Boston.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPT. 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A. M.....9 | 11 A. M.....69 | 2 P. M.....70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Dutch brig Louise Marie, Wynerse, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Veteran, Cathcart, Boston. Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, do.
Schr Morgan, Ray, Salem, do.
Schr C. W. Bentley, Baker, Provinceton, do.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, do.
Schr Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr W. McColley, Hubbard, Lynn, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, jr.

Brig Mary E. Leighton, 23 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to Henry L. Gill—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanaent from Providence.
Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Providence.
Schr Lizzie Frambes, Frames, from Boston.
Schr L. H. Bates, Yates, from Boston.
Schr Eva Belle, Barrett from Boston.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Newport, R. I.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Fall River.
Schr Ida L. Burton, from Salem.
Schr C. E. Jackson, Blackman, from Salem.
Schr M. Vasser, Christy, from Fall River.
Schr H. Y. Cook, Falkenburg, from Fall River.
Schr Aid Smith, from Salem.
Schr Lena Hunter, Dudley, from Providence.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kinney, from Boston.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Caine, from Boston.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Hewitt, Fos-er, from Boston.
Schr Bee, Hastings, 8 days from Richmond, Va., with mill feed to Kolb & Co.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 1.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Perry Waddams, Dreadnought, General Butler, Massachusetts, A. Allison, F. E. Greenman, Luzn. N. H. Waite, M. A. Brady, Union Delight, C. E. Rose, and Wm. Porter, with coal for New York. L. S. C.

THE SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE

Bridgeton and its Prosperity—Laying of the Inscription Stone of the South Jersey Institute—A Pleasant Baptist Reunion—Services of the Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, 1869.

The city of Bridgeton, the county seat of Cumberland county, is well favored in its natural location, affording beautiful views across broad meadows and rolling lands. Within the past ten years, especially since the opening of the West Jersey Railroad, this city has grown rapidly, and its manufacturing establishments have gained a proud position in character and aggregate importance. The Nail Mill employs 400 hands, pays $5000 weekly for wages, and has produced 500 kegs of nails in a single day. The Glass Works employs 225 hands, and turns out about 1200 pounds of glass daily. The Diamond Packing Company have 250 hands, 175 of whom are women and children, can weekly about 25,000 cans of ripe fruits and vegetables, and do an aggregate business of a quarter of million dollars annually. Other businesses of minor importance are carried on briskly.

An interesting celebration was held in this city this morning to commemoraate the laying of the inscription stone of the South Jersey Institute. The conception of founding this institution by the efforts of the Baptist denomination took tangible shape in 1865, and its success was early insured by the liberal donation of over ten acres of wood lands as a site for its erection. Liberal subscriptions were promptly made by other generous friends of the enterprise, and soon an efficient building committee was constituted, consisting of Messrs. Horatio J. Mulford, President of the Board of Trustees; Isaac W. Mulford, C. C. Grossecup, Revs. S. G. Wright, J. R. Murphy, and J. D. Reed.

The building is located on an elevated piece of ground on the west side of Cohansey creek, in a pleasant and delightful grove of oak, pine, and cedar trees, on part of the estate formerly owned by Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, deceased, now owned by H. J. Mulford & Brother. It is bounded on the west by Atlantic street; on the north by Lincoln street; Cohansey creek is on the east. On the west a fine view of the country and both sides of the creek is obtained. It contains between ten and eleven acres, and is really one of the most charming places in the city of Bridgeton for an institution of learning. The building fronts the north, and a fine view of the city and surrounding country and Delaware bay is given from the grounds and building. The size of the centre building is 41x58, each wing 56x40, making the extreme length 154 feet, and is of brick, with French roof of slate, tin, etc. There is a sub-basement under the centre building, divided into five different rooms, besides a large hall. These rooms are designed for coal wood, vegetables, and are airy, being lighted and ventilated through areas in front and rear. The floor above sub-basement in centre building, and in wings, is divided into halls and dining-room, kitchen, wash, laundry, janitor, servants, pantry, closet, and store-rooms. First floor above is divided into spacious halls, school, music, principal's, reception, drawing, office, library, and four class-rooms, each ample in size. Second floor contains airy halls, principal's room, reception-room, boys' and girls' sitting-room, bath-rooms, water-closets, and seventeen rooms for teachers and students. Third flo

[Continued from the First Page.]

efficiency in business; but facts proved this to be an entirely erroneous view. His experience of thirty years showed exactly the opposite state of facts to exist with regard to sixty of his college mates. Besides making all you can out of men in themselves, there is no better way to have them prosper in the world than to culture hem liberally. A man is educated partly by what he receives *ipso facto;* partly by what he taught by his teacher; partly by what he learns rom books, and still more than all these by the unseen and impalpable influences about him.

boy's character is formed by the influences brought to bear on him, far more than by any direct instruction. The most successful school instruction is that which gives a stimulating influence, and makes the students take the greatest interest in their studies. Besides, there is no place where adventitious circumstances have so little weight: for here the son of a statesman and the son of a washerwoman may sit side by side, and the one to be most respected is he who has the greater innate nobleness of soul. In just such a society there is the most lively and desirable religious influence. The history of our religious youth, nay, the history of our ministry and churches, all testify to the glad fact that in such halls of learning revivals of religion abound. The influence of such an institution is thus world-wide, blessing and elevating all on whom its rays of light may fall.

Further addresses, pointed and excellent, were given by Rev. J. T. Brown, D.D., Piscataway; Rev. Lemuel Moss, editor of the *National Baptist*, Philadelphia; and Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Salem. Rev. J. H. Brittain, Vineland, announced the contents of the "Box," as follows:—

Contents of Box deposited in Memorial Stone of South Jersey Institute, at Bridgeton, September 1, 1869.

Charter of the South Jersey Institute.
One copy of each of the last issues of the Cumberland county papers (6).
One copy *National Baptist*, Philadelphia.
One copy *Examiner and Chronicle*, New York.
One copy *Watchman and Reflector*, Boston.
One copy *Baptist Year Book*, 1869.
Minutes for 1868 of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention and Education Society.
Minutes of the Semi-Centennial (1861) of the West New Jersey Baptist Association.
Minutes of West New Jersey Baptist Association, 1862-66-67-68.
View and Description of South Jersey Institute.
View and Description of New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute at Hightstown, New Jersey.
Catalogue of Crozer Theological Seminary.
One copy of Bridgeton *Chronicle*, giving a report of the funeral of the Rev. J. M. Challiss.
One copy of Cumberland county *Patriot*, January 20, 1867, giving a full report of services in Pearl Street Church, on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the dedication of the Old Baptist Church, Laurel Hill, now Pearl Street Church.
History of the Old Cohansey Baptist Church, at Roadstown, by Rev. Thomas G. Wright.
History of the South Jersey Institute to this date.
Lewisburg University Catalogue, 1869.

After the spirited singing of "My Country, 'tis of Thee," the box was deposited behind the inscription stone by H. J. Mulford, Esq.

The inscription stone occupies the place of the corner-stone, but is not located at the corner of the building. It was placed on the front of the structure, immediately above the second-story double window. It is of the best American marble, measuring 25x5, and contains the simple announcement:—

"South Jersey Institute."
1869.

In placing the stone, Mr. Mulford spoke as follows:—

"In the name and behalf of the West New Jersey Baptist Association, I deposit this box with its contents in this place, and trust that this building may be enclosed, finished, and filled with our sons and daughters, some of whom I now see around me, and may the Divine blessing attend the efforts made use of for the finishing of the building and the education of the youth who may at any time be gathered within its walls."

Rev. W. Wilder, Bridgeton, followed in prayer, and the benediction was delivered by Rev. E. M. Barker, Cedarville.

The attention of all the guests was then specially called and promptly given to a discussion of a bounteous collation hospitably provided by the ladies of Bridgeton. The long tables were most bountifully covered with tempting dishes of meats, pastries, fruits, etc., and the quantity of the viands was only equalled by the unanimity with which everybody, by word of mouth as well as other workings of jaws, testified to the excellent skill of the accomplished housewives.

This pleasant interregnum was followed by a felicitous speech by Rev. P. S. Henson, D.D., of Philadelphia, brimming over with rare good fellowship, and abounding in a well-concerted series of remarks upon the prime necessity of religious training in all systems of education.

Altogether, the exercises were well arranged and spirited, and the addresses worthy of a more extended notice than present time and space allow. The institute will be completed in another year, an excellent system of preparatory education will be arranged, and, under its present efficient managers, it will be of great value not only to Bridgeton, but to the whole of South Jersey.

Laird.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Rehabilitation after Disestablishment—The Circular of the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin.

The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin have issued the following joint address to the clergy and laity in reference to the Provincial Synods which they had summoned to meet at Armagh and Dublin. It was briefly referred to in our despatches of the 20th ult.:—

To the Clergy and Laity of the Church of Ireland, grace and peace be multiplied through Jesus Christ our Lord. We have this day issued our writs summoning the provincial synods of our respective provinces to meet in Armagh and Dublin. The purpose for which we have called them together is to consult and treat on the representation of the clergy in that general synod of bishops, clergy, and laity, the expediency of assembling which has been recently declared by an unanimous resolution of the Irish prelates. In considering a subject of such momentous importance as a future policy for the Church of Ireland, we felt strongly that we had not to originate a constitution for a new communion, but to repair a sudden breach in one of the most ancient churches in Christendom. The State, which represented and acted for the laity, having withdrawn from all connection with the Church, it becomes a matter of necessity to devise means to reintroduce the lay element in a manner which should be in consonance with the principles and rules which had heretofore prevailed in her ecclesiastical constitution. Precedents of an ancient date might have justified the Archbishops in summoning, of their own authority, provincial synods of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church, to meet and consult on pressing affairs. We could not, however, exercise this power without deciding questions concerning the representation of the clergy and laity which we have thought it better to leave to them to determine respectively for themselves. We felt that the clergy would naturally and reasonably desire to consider on their own behalf the changes which would be necessary to adapt their representation to the present circumstances of the Church; and that it would also be more satisfactory to the laity if the preparation of a scheme of lay representation were committed to themselves. We had, then, in respect of the clergy, to fall back upon the ancient ecclesiastical synods of the two provinces, which, though they have been long in abeyance, were yet in existence, and capable at any moment of being called into active operation by proper authority. In the province of Dublin, the synod has been actually summoned *pro forma* every third year, for nearly a century and a half. In recurring to the ancient provincial synods, as a means of bringing before the consideration of the clergy the question of their future representation, we were met, at the outset, by a formidable difficulty in the constitution of the synods themselves. In lapse of time great changes had taken place in the Church. Bishoprics had been united; chapters had decayed and been left without either duties or property, while the number of clergy had increased more than three-fold. It was, therefore, clear that the proportion of parochial clergy who were summoned 150 years ago would be by no means an adequate representation at the present day. Such an obsolete arrangement would be satisfactory neither to the clergy nor the laity of the Church. It will therefore be, in our judgment, the immediate duty of the synods, which must be summoned on the ancient model, to consider and carry out such changes as will give to the parochial clergy the position which they may justly claim in the representative body. It may by some be considered unreasonable to bring the clergy from all parts of Ireland for the sole purpose of reforming their representation in the provisional synods. But when we call to mind how highly honorable and important a task it is to adapt the ancient synod of the Church to the requirements of its present condition, and, by removing obsolete arrangements, to give it a constitution which shall obtain the confidence and co-operation of the whole Church, the objection will, we trust, disappear. Public opinion, the united wishes of clergy and laity, and the interests of the Church, so clearly define what is required, that we doubt not it will be fully accomplished, whatever sacrifices may be required on the part of the present members of the synod. This being done, and the number which are to constitute the representation of the clergy being definitely settled, these ecclesiastical synods will be dissolved for the purpose of reassembling in that new shape which they will have given themselves, and in union with such a number of lay representatives as would properly complete the constitution of the proposed General Synod. We now address ourselves especially to the laity of the Church of Ireland, with the expression of our earnest hope that they will prepare such a representation of themselves against the time of this reassembling as may, when united with the clerical representation, complete that body which the necessities of the Church so urgently demand. We are quite aware of the many difficulties and embarrassments which must beset our lay brethren in the undertaking of such a work—above all, in the making a beginning. And if we have been slow to proffer any suggestions as to the way in which the laity should arrange the scheme of their representation, this has arisen altogether from an apprehension lest we should appear to limit that freedom of action on their part which we sincerely desire to see them exercise; and we are anxious to express in our own name, in the name of the whole Episcopal body, and as we are confident in the name of the entire clergy, our readiness to co-operate in this work, by counsel, or by any other means in our power. If it should be thought expedient to make use of the parochial system and diocesan conferences, as on a late occasion, we offer ourselves, and we are sure that we may also offer the ready help of all our clergy, for the carrying out of the wishes of our lay brethren. Earnestly praying that in a task so novel, so perplexing, so arduous, of such immense significance for the whole future of our Church, as that which is before us, we may each and all be guided by that Holy Spirit of truth, unity, and concord, who can alone give us a happy issue from the difficulties and dangers which are around about us on every side, we remain your faithful servants in Christ,

M. G. Armagh,
Aug. 18, 1869. R. C. Dublin.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

An Important Letter from Dr. Merle d'Aubigne—Action Thereon.

The following is a letter from Dr. Merle d'Aubigne to Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., with reference to the Ecumenical Council at Rome:—

Genoa, May 10, 1869—My Dear Mr. Kinnaird:—I wrote to you some time ago about the Ecumenical Conference which it was proposed to hold at Geneva on the occasion of the General Council at Rome.

A question presented itself—Should it be held before or after the General Council? Some thought—and some friends at Geneva were among the number—that it should be after, as it is then only that we shall know what the Council will have done, and what can be said in reply. Our resolution is not to hold our Conference this year.

But is there nothing to be done before the Council is held at Rome? Shall we say nothing when Rome calls us? Do you not think it would be well to have a consultation about it in London, while so many of your earnest men are assembled there for the May meetings? The subject is of great importance. No General Council of the Romish Church has been held since that of Trent, in the sixteenth century. On that occasion the Pope invited Protestants to return to the bosom of the Church of which he is the head.

The present crisis, which agitates more or less all Christendom, renders it important that there should be now a great manifestation of Evangelical principles; for the doctrines thus established are precisely those which are attacked by Ritualism, Rationalism, and other erroneous systems.

The work of the Reformation was arrested in the second half of the sixteenth century. It is time that we should take it up, and the invitation which the Pope has addressed to us furnishes a suitable occasion.

This manifestation of Evangelical principles, to be useful, should be made in every town, even every village, where there is Christian life; would to God that were everywhere!

But what should be the aim of these meetings? The great doctrines of Holy Scripture should be affirmed, and the urgent necessity of carrying on the work of the reformation should be pressed upon the Christian public. It is not true that the men of earnestness, sincerity, and noble character, now in the Church of Rome, should abandon a religion of exteriors, of forms and rites, to receive that which is "spirit and life?"

Ought we not to try to make Roman Catholics understand that the difference between them and us is this: that they cling to a religion which addresses itself to the imagination or intellect, the essence of which is submission to the Church, to the commandments of men, a dead form; while we ask them to receive a perfect and free salvation by grace to find a living Christ—that "kingdom of God which is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost!"

These are the questions to be opened up: but it must be done without pride, without bitterness, without violence; it must be done in love. When we consider the millions of Roman Catholics who have been baptized in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, but hindered by the veil of superstition, human tradition and creature mediation, do not know, do not possess Christ, our feelings should be those of sorrow, not anger; and we should beseech them, by the meekness and gentleness of Christ, to come to Him in simple faith.

The Council at Rome will commence on the 8th of December, the anniversary of the promulgation of the doctrine of immaculate conception. What is to be done at this period? Will it be permitted to me to express my thoughts, which I submit entirely to your wisdom and to that of the brethren assembled in London?

Would it not be well that, in every place where there may be a certain number of pious and intelligent Christians, this day should be devoted to conferences, to which orthodox Christians of different denominations should be invited? Would it not be well that prayers should arise, not only in these conferences, but in family worship and public services, to entreat the only head of the Church, Jesus Christ, for the illumination and eternal salvation of those who are placed under the Papal yoke?

In these times Roman Catholics and Freethinkers show great boldness; shall we, the Evangelical Christians, be the only cowards?

It appears to me that the proposition of such a manifestation of Evangelical principles in Christian parishes would come much better from London than from a Continental town, which does not possess the influence of your great capital, the metropolis of Evangelical Christendom.

May the great Head of the Church Himself direct your relations, and give a great blessing on every effort made for His glory! Believe me, my dear sir, yours most truly,

Merle d'Aubigne,

Religious Esprit de Corps.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in discussing the case of the Cracow nun, has the following about the perversion of a human characteristic that is in itself praiseworthy:—

This is no question of Catholic versus Protestant, but of the prostitution of all that is most sacred to the vilest ends. And we suspect that the root of the matter lies in that vicious *esprit de corps* which probably exists in its intensest form within convent walls.

It is a commonplace of theologians that every heresy is a distortion or exaggeration of some truth, and we may say, with at least equal reason, that every vice is a perversion or exaggeration of some habit which in itself is good. In the present case this is conspicuously so. That corporate spirit for which our language has no explicit name is allowed on all hands to be an innocent and often laudable feeling. There is a very general and not unnatural prejudice against people who are fond of washing their dirty linen in public. Nobody would be thought the better of for being eager to expose to public notice the faults or shortcomings of members of his own family. We should not greatly admire a boy, or a man either, who had no feeling of loyalty for his public school or his University, who did not like dwelling on its merits, and dislike dwelling on its defects except for the purpose of remedying them. Neither, certainly, do we think the worse of a man, of whatever profession, for being jealous for the honor of his cloth, though it is quite possible in this last case for the feeling to be pushed too far when it is not balanced by a due regard for the public interest. It is a curious fact, for instance, which Dean Milman points out, that the tradition of French legists, who were unwilling to sacrifice the credit of their Order, should have been instrumental for centuries in keeping up a false historical tradition about the suppression of the Knights Templar. And other cases might easily be mentioned where strong class feeling has not only acted prejudicially at the time, but has effected a permanent wrong in suppressing or coloring the testimony of history. But these are obvious exaggerations of the feeling. Every rank or profession has a certain *esprit de corps*, and is praised for having it. The young middy who has just entered his training-ship is sure to be an enthusiast for the navy. Military officers look at questions from an army point of view; barristers have a legal, and, still more, clergymen have an ecclesiastical, standard of judgment. There is nothing to wonder at or to blame in all this, so long as a man retains enough of cosmopolitan sympathy to prevent his being simply absorbed in the exclusive interests and aims of his own particular profession. It is but natural that a fellow-feeling should grow up among those who have common objects and a common work, and who are necessarily thrown much together. Indeed, we may go further than this. If there is truth in the old Greek proverb that he who has many friends has no friend, it follows, by parity of reasoning, that he who has no sympathies in particular will be no very ardent philanthropist in a general way. Family affection, or class-feeling, or patriotism may be too exclusively cultivated, but we instinctively suspect the cosmopolitan professions of a man who cares nothing for his country, and the public spirit of one whose patriotism allows no room for any narrower range of interests; nor is indifference to domestic ties usually considered a hopeful sign of benevolence on a wider scale. In short, speaking generally, the absence of anything like *esprit de corps* is far likelier to indicate selfishness than breadth either of heart or mind. Where there is no concentration of sympathies there is no expansion either, and cosmopolite is too apt to be a polite misnomer for egotist.

But while fully admitting all this, we repeat that *esprit de corps* of all kinds, and especially of a professional kind, may easily degenerate, where there is nothing to counterbalance it, into what is narrow or positively mis-chievous. And we must add, that nowhere is this danger so imminent as in the case of religious *esprit de corps*, which usually exceeds in intensity and exclusiveness every other form of the sentiment. The parallel case of the cruelties exercised on recalcitrant members of Trade Unions has been referred to in connection with this horrible persecution of the Cracow nun, and the parallel is a very apposite one. In secret societies, and other combinations formed independently of the law or in hostility to it, the bond of membership is sure to exercise a tyrannous and exclusive sway from the sense of a common interest in which the outer world has no part, or which perhaps exists in antagonism to it. There is honor, as the proverb tells us, even among thieves. And the more special and exclusive is the bond of mutual interest, the more unscrupulously will its obligations be enforced. Any violation of the implied contract, or, still more, any betrayal of corporate secrets, is sure to be visited as the deadliest offense, where no public duties are recognized, or where the general public has come to be looked upon simply as a natural enemy. There are tales of devotees who have betrayed the secrets of Freemasonry being ruthlessly butchered, which, whether true or not, illustrate unmistakably what is thought not improbable in such cases. Now ecclesiastical corporations are not, unless under exceptional circumstances, secret societies, but they are, in one sense, the nearest approach to them. They have an existence independent of the law, even where they are tolerated or recognized by it, and they exist for ends which human law does not directly contemplate, and which the world, especially in a busy and intellectual age, is apt to view with indifference, or suspicion, or contempt. The clerical feeling on this point is oddly exemplified by the reason given in the canon law for the exemption of clerics from the jurisdiction of the civil courts, because the laity are sure to be prejudiced against them. All this tends to make the caste feeling much stronger in religious corporations than in any others. To a certain extent it pervades the entire body, lay as well as clerical. During the middle ages, when the whole of Europe was of one creed, there was little occasion for its display; there were no outsiders to be conciliated or kept at bay. But ever since the divisions of the sixteenth century a marked change has passed over the spirit of the Catholic Church in this respect. Scandals which were once openly, often ostentatiously, avowed, whether from mere spite or with the desire of reform, are studiously concealed, and the would-be reformer who admits their existence is looked on as no better than a traitor. Were Catholic testimony alone to be consulted, no one would hear a word of the systematic and gross profligacy of the Mexican and South American clergy. It would be very unfair to infer from this that conscientious Catholics regard vice among their own co-religionists with indifference. What it proves is that they are inclined to think the remedy, if brought about by exposure, worse than the disease. And if this holds good, as we believe it does substantially, of a vast organization including all varieties of national culture and temperament, it of course applies far more directly to small communities bound together by closer ties, where all the same motives come into play with greatly accelerated force, and the counteracting influences are almost wholly absent. Even in a communion so largely pervaded by secular influences as the Church of England, there is a strong corporate feeling among the clergy; and how much more is this sure to be found among a celibate clergy, trained from boyhood in a rigid isolation from lay society, and taught by precept and example, from the age when impressions are most readily and most indelibly imprinted on the mind, to identify the interests of their order with the cause of holiness and truth. A priest who should rise superior to such a weight of seeming obligations would not only be a marked man among his brethren, but a man of exceptional courage. One further step will bring us from the priesthood to the convent, and a final, and by no means unimportant, distinction identifies the conventual horrors of Cracow as the work of a community of women. A femal convent is the natural home of *esprit de corps* in its narrowest, its most unscrupulous, and its most intolerant form.

But perhaps it will still be asked, how does this account for the inhuman cruelties practised on Barbara Ubryk? For what particular reasons it became convenient to incarcerate her, we may be better able to judge when the trial is over. But supposing she had broken her vow of chastity, which is her own account of the matter, and scandal was likely to ensue, the explanation is not far to seek. And precisely in proportion to the intensity and the narrowness of caste feeling is it sure to be ruthless when its supposed interests are at stake. The nun who would bring disgrace on her Order is immured for the same reason that the deserter from the Trade-Union is blown up in his bed, or shot from behind a wall. In such cases the sense of *esprit de corps* appeals to two of the strongest as well as the basest of human passions—self-interest and fear. It is better that the unhappy woman should be degraded to the condition of a brute beast than that the credit of the Order should suffer. And when once this iniquitous policy has been resolved upon, it must be carried out at all costs rather than risk the deeper discredit or actual danger of a discovery. It has often been observed that no one is so reckless of cruelty as a man who is thoroughly frightened, and still more is this true of a woman. The apocryphal story of a late church dignitary, who is said to have boasted of his "presence of mind" in rapping the knuckles of a man who had fallen overboard and was endangering the safety of the boat by his drowning efforts to regain his place in it, is a good illustration of this. Every other feeling is apt to be merged in the one half-frantic instinct of self-preservation. Such precisely is the result of *esprit de corps* when exercised in a narrow circle, and allowed to attain an exclusive domination. It may, under favorable conditions, give birth to acts of heroic generosity, but there is no sentiment, generous in itself, which requires to be more carefully watched, and restrained within its legitimate limits. It has before now made men, not cruel or unjust by natural disposition, the willing and conscientious familiars of the Inquisition. It still makes women, who call themselves "the brides of heaven," devise and perpetrate ingenuities of torture which fiends might envy, but would find it difficult to exceed.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,651·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,100,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,095,604·36.	
	Real Estate	86,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	222,486·84
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,523·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,848·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $25,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

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186	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
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HOUSE-W

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Lessy Brown, aged twenty-three years, residing on South Seventh street, head cut by some unknown person. James Smith, aged twenty-nine years, living at Lord's Ford, Montgomery county, Pa., foot and hand injured.

—The funeral of Special Police Officer R. A. P. Moore, who was accidentally killed at the Thomas Iron Works, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, in Chatham street. A large delegation of policemen, as well as numerous friends of the deceased, attended.

—Charles Schram, aged thirty-eight years, who cut his throat at his residence in Aaron street, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital, died in that institution yesterday afternoon.

—Yesterday afternoon, about quarter to 2 o'clock, David Willmer, six years of age, was run over at Second and Mary streets, and badly injured. He was removed to his home in Reckless street, below Front.

—A lot of dry goods in the window of the store No. 1245 Poplar street were damaged by fire about half past 10 o'clock last night.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¾.

—Governor-elect Senter, of Tennessee, is in Washington.

—The tenth Spanish gunboat has been launched at New York.

—The President left Washington last night for an absence of two weeks.

—The National Temperance Convention assembled in Chicago yesterday.

—A very slight fall of snow is reported to have fallen in New York city yesterday.

—William Triebly attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, at Pottsville, last evening.

—Governor-elect Walker, of Virginia, yesterday had a talk with the President, on affairs in the Old Dominion.

—Work was resumed yesterday in all the Scranton mines and at Hyde Park. No disturbance occurred.

—Hon. John Cessna tried to obtain an interview with the President yesterday, but failed to accomplish his object.

—General Sherman had a public reception at Augusta, Maine, last evening. He leaves there to-day for Portland.

—The Athletics suffered a defeat yesterday at the hands of the "Marylands" of Baltimore, the score standing 28 to 24.

—The "Union" Base Ball Club, of Lansingburg, beat the "Nationals," of Washington yesterday, the score standing 37 to 24.

—A severe storm prevailed on Mount Washington on Tuesday night. Ice two inches thick formed on the telegraph wires.

—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday sold at New York, at public auction, 80,000 tons of Scranton coal.

—A rumor current in New York, of a new Cuban expedition, is founded on the fact that thirty men left for Halifax, to join an expedition fitting out at that point.

—Delegates from the New England Odd Fellows to the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be held at San Francisco, left Boston for the Pacific slope yesterday.

—A fire occurred last night in Johnson's lumber yard, corner of Broome and Tompkins streets, New York, spreading through to Grand street, damaging several stores and dwellings. Loss over $30,000.

—A construction train on the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad broke through a bridge yesterday, and was precipitated into the river below. The conductor was killed, and the engineer fatally scalded. Several others were badly injured, and two men are missing.

Foreign Affairs.

The News says: "When Mr. Dickens left on his last visit to America we expressed a hope that he might do service in the cause of peace and good will. Mr. Dickens has not resigned this peaceful mission. Nothing could be in better taste and feeling than his hearty speech at the banquet on Monday evening. His wide and intimate knowledge of his countrymen enabled him to express the admiration and esteem which the Harvard men have earned for themselves in England. We hope there will be a return match in America, and feel confident that Oxford will meet as brotherly a welcome there as Harvard has here. We rejoice that our kinsmen are satisfied with the arrangements of the race.

"We trust, for all time, that there may be no other or less generous rivalry between the pride and flower of Old and New England. Transatlantic Cambridge has upheld the honor of her ancestral name in patriotism, statesmanship and intellect, and lastly, in dignity in defeat. To errors of impetuosity and impatience rowing authorities attribute the defeat. These are the excess of qualities of an old stock; the temperament of a people's youth. What may not the alliance of two such rivals do for the better future of the world?"

The Standard protests against the annual recurrence of an international race, and thinks it hardly right to exact such physical and pecuniary sacrifices every year. By severe training the Harvards won a position to entitle them to come as challengers. A second trial would involve a strain of physique and an interruption of studies which it is not fair to exact for the gratification of rivalry and the sporting world. The Standard trusts a renewal of the contest will be formally resisted for some years.

The victim of the last agrarian outrage was named Hunter, not Mayo. He was a Scotchman who had settled as a farmer at Newport, in the county of Mayo, where he was killed. The assassin has not yet been arrested.

The Times, commenting on the crime, regards it as a national misfortune. It shows that savage lawlessness is extending beyond the narrow limits to which it has hitherto been confined. The county of Mayo is now stained with atrocities which have disgraced Tipperary and Westmeath.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* of to-day says that Marshal Serrano is daily becoming more and more prominent as a candidate for the throne of Spain.

In the Senate to-day, Prince Napoleon made a speech on the *senatus consultum*. He protested his devotion to the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, and gave in his complete adherence to the proposed reforms, which he hoped were but the beginning of fresh reforms. He denounced as irreconcilable those who opposed the loyal application of these reforms.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Emperor has recovered, and will probably go to Chalons.

Ratifications of a convention for laying a telegraph cable between Europe and South America have been exchanged.

MADRID, Sept. 1.—Two Carlist chieftains have surrendered on promise of their lives. Government organs say the reinforcements about to sail will be sufficient to extinguish the insurrection in Cuba.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The Austrian Cabinet have advised the Viceroy of Egypt to hasten his journey to Constantinople.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Blazer's bust of Alexander Von Humboldt has been successfully cast here, and will be shipped to New York directly.

TRIESTE, Sept. 1.—A serious revolt has broken out at Tyrana, in European Turkey. Several arrests have been made, and the government buildings are closely guarded. The authorities were compelled by the menaces of the people to release the prisoners. Subsequently a conflict took place between the guards and the people, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Turkish troops are on the way to the city to restore order.

BRUNN, Sept. 1.—A grand festival in honor of the memory of Joseph I was held here to-day. Over twenty-five thousand people took part in the festivities. The Archduke Louis and Herr Giskra were present, and addressed the people. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—A messenger has left Constantinople with the Sultan's reply to the letter of the Viceroy of Egypt. It is reported that the Sultan expresses satisfaction with the Pasha's assurances of loyalty, but commands him to sell or transfer to the Turkish government the ironclads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe; keep his forces within prescribed limits; abate taxation; publish his annual budget, and abstain from negotiations with foreign governments.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1869:

Debt bearing coin interest:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 5 per cent., -	$20,000,000 00	$166,666 67
Bonds, 5 per cent., -	702,300,000 00	88,516 67
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent., -	18,415,000 00	18,415,000 00
Bonds, Oregon war, 1881, 6 per cent., -	945,000 00	9,450 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent., -	189,247,000 00	1,894,376 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent.,	514,771,600 00	10,295,432 00
Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent., -	75,000,000 00	75,000 00
Bonds, 10 40s, 5 per cent.,	194,567,300 00	4,864,182 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent., -	3,882,500 00	77,650 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent., -	125,501,300 00	2,511,226 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent., -	203,327,250 00	4,066,545 00
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent., -	332,998,950 00	3,333,989 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent., -	379,583,450 00	3,795,834 50
Bonds, 5-20s, 6 per cent., -	42,539,350 00	425,393 50
	$2,107,996,300 00	$32,428,252 34
Coupons due May 1 and July 1, 1869, not presented for payment - -		4,535,337 50
Total, - - -		$36,963,589 84

Debt bearing interest in lawful money:

Certificates, 3 per cent.	$50,780,000 00	$1,142,550 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent., -	14,000,000 00	70,000 00
	$64,780,000 00	$1,212,550 00

Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest.
Bonds, 6 per cent., -	$6,000 00	$360 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., -	14,150 00	849 00
Bonds, 6 per cent., -	58,700 00	2,641 50
Bonds, Texas indemnity, 5 per cent.,	242,000 00	12,100 00
Treasury notes, 1 mill to 6 per cent., -	103,614 64	3,072 25
Treasury notes, 5 2-5 per cent., -	2,400 00	120 00
Treasury notes, 6 per cent., -	3,300 00	198 00
Treasury notes, 3 year 7 3 10 per cent., -	34,200 00	2,495 60
Treasury notes, 1 and 2-year 5 per cent., -	318,482 00	15,924 10
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent., -	12,000 00	720 00
Compound interest notes, 6 per cent., -	2,714,980 00	522,823 57
Temporary loan, 4, 5 and 6 per cent, -	183,110 00	7,580 10
Treasury notes, 3 years, 7 3-10 per cent., -	955,550 00	69,755 10
	$4,648,486 64	$638,640 45

Debt bearing no interest:

Demand notes, -	$114,913 50
U. S. legal tenders, -	355,000,000 00
Postal currency, -	30,711,799 87
Fractional currency, -	
Gold certificates of deposit, - -	23,647 580 00
	$410,474 293 37

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing coin interest:	
Bonds at 5 per cent., - - -	$27,021,000 00
Bonds at 5 per cent., 10 40s, - -	194,567,300 00
Bonds of 1881, at 6 per cent., - -	283,677,300 00
5-20 bonds, at 6 per cent., - -	1,602,669,400 00
Amount outstanding, - - -	$2,107,933,300 00
Interest, - - - -	$36,963,589 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:	
Certificates, 3 per cent. - -	$50,780,000 00
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent. interest,	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding, - - -	64,780,000 00
Interest, - - - -	1,212,550 00
Debt bearing no interest:	
Demand and legal tender notes, -	$356,114,913 50
Postal and fractional currency, -	30,711,799 87
Certificates of gold deposited, -	23,647,580 00
Amount outstanding. - - -	410,474,293 37
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity: - -	$4,648,486 64
	$638,640 45
Total debt, principal outstanding. -	$2,587,839,098 01
Accrued interest to date and coupons due not presented for payment. -	38,814,790 30
Total debt, principal and interest, -	$2,626,653,370 31
Amount in Treasury:	
Coin, - - - - -	$101,214,986 71
Currency, - - - - -	12,141,487 10
Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, and interest collected and accrued thereon, - -	14,020,830 00
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon, - - -	23,311,065 00
Total amount in Treasury, - -	$150,691,368 81
Amount of public debt, less cash, sinking fund, and purchased bonds in the Treasury. - - -	$2,475,662,501 50
Ditto on August 1, - - -	2,481,267,736 29
Decrease of public debt during the past month, - - -	5,604,234 79
Decrease since March 1, 1869, - -	$49,590,738 51

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:

Character of issue and rate of interest.	Amount outstanding.	Accrued interest, not yet paid.
Union Pacific 6 per cent. bonds, - -	$26,638,000	$267,358 97
Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division, -	6,303,000	63,030 00
Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, - -	1,628,320	8,283 20
Central Pacific Railroad, -	2,352,000	17,534 22
Do. do. - -	22,009,000	219,501 83
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad, assignees of Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, - -	1,600,000	16,000 00
Western Pacific Railroad, -	320,000	3,200 00
Totals. - - -	$60,850,320	$603,011 28

Interest paid by the United States, -	$4,9 4,824 54
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., - - - - -	1,574,958 77
Balance of interest paid by United States,	3,409,856 77

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, at the close of business on the last day of August, 1869.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NORTH POLE.

The Bradford-Hayes Exploring Expedition—The Latest Letter.

The St. John's, Newfoundland, *Telegraph*, of August 18, says it has been handed the following interesting letter from Captain Bartlett, of the steamship Panther. This vessel, it will be remembered, was hired by Mr. William Bradford, an American artist, to convey himself and friends on a scientific expedition to the Arctic regions, and sailed from St. John's on the 3d of July. It is gratifying to learn that the progress made has been so far favorable, that there was good reason to hope that the voyage would prove a great success.

INUIT, Greenland, July 26, 1869.—Robert Grieve, Esq.—Dear Sir:—We arrived here this A. M., just in time to catch an American vessel loaded with creolite for Philadelphia, so I embrace the opportunity of letting you know where we are.

We arrived on the coast last Saturday fortnight, after a tedious passage, having to steam nearly all the way; we anchored at Cape Desolation, remained there four days, sailed to Julianshaab, stayed there four days, during which time the party visited the ruins at Kakartok, then went to Karsemuit and up to the Glacier, remained there until yesterday, and arrived here this morning.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Hayes are very much pleased with what they saw in those places. I believe they obtained enough to insure the success of the expedition. We are not to call at any other ports in South Greenland, and I am very glad we have got through with those places now, instead of the fall. We have seen no field of ice as yet, but they have never seen so little ice. We sail to-morrow for Upernivik, and, if the ice is clear through Melville bay, across to Beechy Island, and take Disco coming down. We have about 350 tons of coal on board now, and we can get plenty here coming down if we should want it. I expect to get back about the 10th of October. We have to touch at two or three places on the Labrador. Ship and crew all well.

Another Letter from the Expedition.

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 30.

We make the following extracts from a letter written by one of the Bradford-Hayes Arctic Expedition at Ivigtut, Greenland, July 26:—

We arrived in this place this morning, and were very glad to find a brig loading for the States. There is a mine here where they creolite, belonging to the Danish Government, and worked by a New York Company. I have just been down in the mine, and got some of the creolite and some of the quartz. There is copper, lead, and iron in the quartz, and they say silver also. If pleasant to-morrow I shall make a view of it. Then we start for Melville Bay, and from thence to Smith's Sound, if we can get there. We are having a tip-top time. I have made a picture of an ancient church nine hundred years old, built by the Northmen. Dr. Hayes says that they went from here to Newport and built that old mill there. I wish you were here to see a glacier and witness an iceberg break off, 150 feet out of the water. Thirty-five of us went on top of one yesterday and carried our cooking and photographing utensils. We walked about five miles; you can guess it was hard travelling. Where we eat our dinner the ice was 1500 feet deep. You could see nothing but ice for miles. I suppose you are melting with July heat, and I am writing by a good fire. I went on deck and was very glad to put on my overcoat, but some days it is very warm, and I work in my shirt-sleeves all the time. I shall be glad when we get back, for all you can see up here is ice, ice, ice. But I will show friends what ice is when I get home, which will be before November.

Personalities.

—One Capen is the Thatcher of Cincinnati.

—Dan Rice is to have a town namesake in Missouri.

—Alphonse Karr is said to have sent a challenge to Dumas *pere*.

—Three of Nilsson's photographs sell in Paris to one of Patti's.

—Dumas' culinary cyclopedia—otherwise cook-book—is doing nicely.

—Rev. George Trask reports that one editor called on him for his obituary.

—Secretary Boutwell saves $1,000,000 a year in the single item of clerkships.

—Poet Lowell and Poetess Howe also bet gloves on the race. She gives him the mitten.

—Anna Dickinson wore bloomer costumes and rode astraddle in the Yo Semite Valley.

—The son of Mrs. Hemans, who became a Catholic, has rejoined the English Church.

—Fred. Douglas was prevented from lecturing lately by a forged telegram telling him not to come.

—Admiral Farragut is credited with an intention to build a fine brick block in Vallejo, California.

—"A nephew of Patrick Henry" is under arrest in Iowa for dealing in cattle and hogs without a license.

—Sir Roderick Murchison has received the decoration of Grand Officer of the order of the Crown of Italy.

—Professor Boehm, one of the most celebrated surgeons of Berlin, has just died from blood-poisoning, contracted while dissecting.

—Dr. Magni, an oculist of Bologna, Italy, has gone to Lima, Peru, to operate on a merchant for cataract. He gets $20,000 and his expenses.

—Mrs. Partington's minister, a Methodist, "served the Lord for thirty years—first as a circus rider, then as a locust preacher, and last as an exhauster."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 27 | MOON RISES....1 09
SUN SETS....6 31 | HIGH WATER....11 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Aug. 14
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 19
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Aug. 21
European	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 21
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Aug. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Boston	Aug. 24
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York, via Halifax	Aug. 28
Leipsig	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 28
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Aug. 28

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Deutchland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 2
C. of Dublin	New York	Antwep	Sept. 3
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 2
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 2
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 2
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 4
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 6
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 7
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr E. G. McLean, Cook, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.
Schr Virginia, Small, Portsmouth, N. H., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Romp, Miller, Pembroke, do.
Schr Percy, Mahlman, Eastport, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr W. F. Cox, Houck, 5 days from Plymouth, with plaster to Allen & Needles.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 2.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
John Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
James Heverly, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
George Craig, with lumber to Ellis & Moale.
Joseph H. Gilmor, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Martha McConkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell.
E. D. Trump, with lumber to Trump & Son.
J. M. Clinton; with lime, for Bohemia.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 31—P. M.—Pilot boat H. Cope reports the following vessels having passed in for Philadelphia:—Ship Armstrong, from Bangor; barques Hoffnug, from London, and Persia, from Alicante.

Pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell reports having spoken off the Capes, barque Lord Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro for New York, 40 days out; brigs Matilda, from Baltimore for New Bedford; Nellie Ware, from Kingston, Ja., for New York; and schr B. C. Scribner, from Georgetown for Fall River.

The following remain at the Breakwater:—Schrs S. S. Gilman, for Boston; F. Nickerson, for do.; Plowboy, for do.; Bonnie Boat, for do.; Westmoreland, for Providence; Elm City, for do.; and Thomas Borden, for Fall River, all from Philadelphia. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Robert Boak, Jolly, for Philadelphia, from Liverpool, was off Puffin Island 19th ult.

Steamship James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 31st ult.

Steamship Pioneer, Sharpley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult.

Barque Persia, Beck, from Alicante 6th of July, for Philadelphia, was spoken 29th ult. lat. 40 25 long. 71 55.

Barque Daphne, Weiser, hence at Swinemunde 17th ultimo.

Barque Washington, Kauschildt, sailed from Hamburg 18th ult. for Philadelphia.

Brig Soli deo Gloria, Winandt, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, cleared at Helveot 18th ult.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Portland 30th ultimo.

Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.

Brigs Giles, Loring, Pinkham, and Nath Stevens, Gilkey, hence, at Boston, 30th ult.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 28th ult., and sailed again P. M. next day.

Schr S. Morgan, hence, at Norwich 30th ult.

Schr Mullard Fillmore, Chase, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 28th ult.

Schr Alamo, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 28th ult.

Schr Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 30th ult.

Schr Amelia, Bebee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 30th ult.

Schr George Hotchkiss, Rackett, hence, at Pawtucket 30th ult.

Schrs C. S. Watson, Adams, and Sarah J. Bright, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Schrs J. E. Palmer, Smith; Jas. L. Maloy, Russell; Wm. F. Burden, Adams; and Brandywine, Adams, sailed from Providence 30th ult. for Philadelphia.

Schr Preference, Thurston, hence, at Pawtucket 30th ultimo.

Schr Samuel Castner, Jr., Robinson, hence, as Lynn 24th ult.

Schrs Harry Lee, Little, and Charles G. Elmer, Corson, hence, at Lynn 28th ult.

Schrs Grocers' Bride; L. A. Rose; Rose; and Mary [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
City of London (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Sept. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN		STEERAGE	
To London	$100	To London	$38
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULS, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 2, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$88

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$88

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to JAMES HAND, Agent. 1 27 5 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

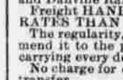
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

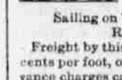
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, 2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

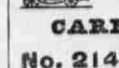
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 5 26 No. 119 WALL Street, New York

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

CARRIAGES.



GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT,

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

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PATENT OFFICES,

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, consisting of

BEDDING, CLOTHING, AND DRESSINGS,

among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3,000 Bed Sacks.
2,500 Blankets.
4,000 Counterpanes.
4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers.
4,500 Hair Pillows.
5,000 Pillow Cases.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
15,000 Drawers.
25,000 Shirts.
3,000 Socks.
10,000 dozen Roller Bandages.
Also—
Napkins.
Cotton and Woollen Tape.
Picked Lint.
Cotton Wadding.
Red Flannel.
Saddlers' Silk.
Linen Thread.
14,000 pounds of Condensed Milk.
20,000 pounds of Beef Extract.

All the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues containing full particulars ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel United States Army. 8 30 6t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the loan of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed Bid for Redemption of State Loan.

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor. 8 23 1m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mw3

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

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OF ALL KINDS,

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7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

NORNY'S TASTELESS Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors. 5 29 4m No. 126 North SECOND St., Philada.

DR. FISKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain [illegible] Office hours, 8 to [illegible] No. 938 ELEVENTH Street. 9 6

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S attack on the memory of Lord Byron continues to be a fruitful theme for newspaper comment. It is the great literary sensation of the day, and shows that indecency and shamelessless can be made as profitable to magazine and book publishers as to stage-managers. The true friends of the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" deplore the prostitution of her talent to so foul a purpose; but this sacrifice of her fair fame adds to the excitement of the hour, on the principle that a Ristori, as the heroine of a nude drama, would draw even larger audiences than a Menken.

The excuses which Mrs. Stowe gives for her shocking disclosures are so transparent, and her statements are so loose or absolutely false, that it would be an insult to her intelligence to suppose that she really had any higher object than that of the razor strop man—to make an article that would sell. In this aim she has succeeded beyond her most sanguine expectations, but only by a loss in solid reputation, and in the esteem of all whose good opinion is worth having, for which unenviable notoriety is but a paltry compensation.

Mrs. Stowe does not even pretend that she was authorized or requested by Lady Byron to publish the shameful story to the world. She was only consulted in regard to the propriety of its publication, for the purpose of counteracting the effects of a cheap edition of Lord Byron's works; and according to her own showing she advised Lady Byron to "leave the truth to be disclosed after her death," recommending that "all the facts necessary should be put in the hands of some person to be so published." Lady Byron, on second thoughts, and acting under wiser counsels, decided not to inflict this posthumous stab on the memory of her husband, and if Harriet Beecher Stowe was a woman of proper feeling, or uncontaminated by an ineffably disgraceful itching for notoriety at any cost, she would never have kicked the dead lion.

Feeling that she must find an excuse for her article, she gives it in the allegation that it is necessary or desirable to refute the "slanders of the Countess Guiccioli's book;" that is to say, because the Countess calls Byron's wife a cold and correct woman, as all the world has called her for the last half century, she meanwhile considering this characterization as a compliment rather than an imputation, Mrs. Stowe must now rush into print, with a revolting charge against the dead poet, which she received under the seal of confidence, and which she herself said should not be published unless by proper authority, and unless it was fully substantiated by all the necessary facts.

The late publication is not only condemned by Mrs. Stowe's own theories, but with almost unbroken unanimity by the American press. She has not only done a bad thing, but she has executed her infamous task in a bungling manner, and managed to crowd into her statement so many inaccuracies and false deductions that she throws discredit upon her entire story.

The accusation rests exclusively on the allegation that Lady Byron believed her husband to have been guilty of incest. It is part of the same story that at or about the same time Lady Byron believed him to be mad. Events proved her to be mistaken in the latter charge, and if she was capable of an error on this point, why not on the other? It is unsafe to give full credence to any statement of either of the parties to a matrimonial separation or a divorce suit, especially when the "green-eyed monster" construes "trifles light as air" into "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ," and lords and ladies are as prone to error on such subjects as the plainest of plebeians. Byron himself has told us that his wife tried to prove him to be "mad," but failing in this, sought justification for her desertion in the belief that he was "bad." To give the keenest possible edge to this charge, it was necessary to make him very bad; but it has remained for Mrs. Stowe to dish up, in an ostentatious and offensive manner, the worst count in the indictment framed by the runaway wife.

That Mrs. Stowe has been at no pains to investigate the charge is evident from the obvious errors in her article. She has shown none of the impartiality of the judge, and she has not even displayed the care of a judicious district attorney, who seeks to know at least enough of the history of the criminals he arraigns to be satisfied that there is a substantial ground for a prosecution. Of the real facts of their married life she is deplorably ignorant, and while the force of her accusation is broken, if not totally destroyed, by the misstatements with which it is interwoven, it is rebutted by the strongest evidence for the defense that could well be presented against a charge of this nature, viz.:—

1. According to the statements of all parties concerned, Lady Byron left Lord Byron's residence at his own request. Mrs. Stowe herself makes this point in a defense of her heroine. If Lady Byron was then fully satisfied that he was the monster he is now represented to be, and if that guilt was a full justification for her separation (as Mrs. Stowe now apparently contends), Lady Byron should have abandoned her husband voluntarily after the discovery of his crime.

2. The daughter of Lord and Lady Byron was in part named after the offending sister, Augusta. Would the wife have consented to this perpetuation of a fearful remembrance if she was fully satisfied of the truthfulness of her charge?

3. Lady Byron, after leaving Lord Byron, addressed him long and affectionate letters. She acknowledges the existence of this correspondence, and explains that, in deference to the advice of the physicians whom she desired to pronounce him mad, she avoided "all but light and soothing topics." But is this a sufficient justification, in view of the new theory which, in her name, is now palmed upon the world, for her affectionate letter commencing "Dear duck?" Does she not show, by the weakness, folly, and inconsistency of her own conduct, that her statements are as unreliable as those of her American champion?

4. Queen Victoria, the very pattern of propriety, gave apartments for years, in one of her palaces, to the vilified sister, and this would have been almost impossible if Mrs. Stowe's story was true, although it is reconcilable with the supposition that the Queen had heard of the scandal, and being satisfied, after investigation, of its falsity, that she gave a home to Byron's sister partly for the purpose of branding it forever in the eyes of the British public as the weak invention of Lady Byron's disordered imagination.

A RESTORATION OF SILVER CURRENCY.

MR. WILLIAM E. DU BOIS, Assistant Assayer of the United States Mint, has published an essay on the subjects of a revised system of weights and measures and a restoration of silver currency. Mr. Du Bois writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and his views are entitled to a candid consideration. An international system of weights and measures and an international coinage are becoming more important every day, and earnest efforts are being made to bring them about. Great reforms like these cannot be made in haste, however, and the very magnitude of the changes involved, and the interests that would be affected, require that any legislation with regard to them should be made with deliberation and caution. The great difficulty in fixing upon a uniform system of weights and measures is to persuade each nation to give up the system to which it is accustomed. No system can be devised that will not be open to some objections—probably very good objections; but the only way for an accommodation to be reached is for each party to be willing to yield something. The French metric system is the one that has thus far found most favor, and it has already been adopted by several nations and very generally by scientific men. Mr. Du Bois, like most American and English writers, objects to it strongly, and thinks that a modification of our own system would be better. Our standard is an arbitrary one, and although the French *metre* professes to have a scientific value, it is well known to be quite as arbitrary as our own. The advantages of the French system are many; it gives us a series of decimal subdivisions, the most important of which are near enough to those we have now in use not to cause any great difficulty; it is uniform for weights and measures of all kinds, and, what is specially important in recommending it is, that it has already come into general use, and that those who have adopted it would not be likely to throw it overboard to try something else. The objections to it are the inconvenience its introduction would cause at first and its clumsy nomenclature. The first of these evils would of course have to be submitted to, and the last is one that is not irremediable. We are confident that if any change is made in the present English and American systems, it will be in the adoption of the French; and the mere fact that it is French will not be as serious an objection with the people who are called upon to use it as it appears to be with most of the British and American writers on the subject.

The greater portion of Mr. Du Bois' pamphlet, however, is devoted to the discussion of the restoration of silver currency, and his arguments in favor of the plan which he proposes, if not conclusive, are suggestive and worthy of investigation. He says:—

"What is the proper use and function of silver in the currency?

"Formerly it held the chief place. It was used not only for making change, but for heavy payments, foreign as well as domestic. In France, the very word for money was (and is) *argent*, and the world over, Britain excepted, silver was far more employed in currency than gold.

"But as the nations have increased in wealth, and as the gold mines have been developed, there is a growing tendency to make gold the principal currency, and to use silver only as subsidiary, and chiefly for home transactions, and at the same time to give up the attempt to fix a relation between the two by law. These two facts afford a basis for the proposition which follows.

"Owing to causes which need not be recited, our present currency is entirely in paper bills of credit, down to the note of ten cents. But the value of that paper is ascertained by its market relation to gold and silver; and the precious metals are thus acknowledged to be in fact, as they are declared to be by law, the fixed and real money. Under favorable auspices, gold and legalized paper will draw closer together, until they shall entirely coincide in a resumption of specie payments; although the greater convenience of paper money, and the restricted quantity of gold, will always give a vastly larger currency to the former.

"But whatever may be the present necessity, or the ever-present advantage, of using paper money in large sums, or even down to one dollar, there is no longer any reason why we should be debarred from the benefit of silver money for small change. While all other nations, however poor, or loaded with public debt, enjoy this benefit, the United States of America, with such wealth and territory, such mines of gold and silver, are using little bits of gossamer-paper, soiled, rumpled, and torn, for fifty, twenty-five, and ten cents. Such money is unfit for the rough usage of marketing, shopping, and hourly business. Silver, of standard fineness, is the very substance adapted to fill this place. Its intrinsic value is an important feature, making it respectable; but this is not the chief recommendation. It has all the desirable natural properties; clean, solid, beautiful, durable, sonorous, neither hard nor soft, easy to work, and hard to counterfeit.

"The near prospect of the return of silver coin would cause public rejoicing. The people would not inquire if the pieces were of full intrinsic value. They would have the good sense to know that, while silver is at a premium against paper, the coin must be reduced in weight to keep it in circulation. They would wish it to be really standard, that is, nine-tenths fine. But if the law makes the piece a limited legal-tender, and at the same time limits the issue, everybody would be satisfied. And those are the two main principles of the present plan."

The trouble is that the people would inquire if the silver coins were of full value. They might be glad to have the token currency in preference to paper, but they would never be looked upon as anything but makeshifts, and when the paper money was entirely superseded the difference in value between the gold and silver coins would be as great a nuisance as the difference between gold and paper money is now.

So long as the tokens are limited to the very smallest coins, such as three and five cent pieces, the evil is not appreciable, and it is counterbalanced by their utility and convenience; but when it comes to the issue of large pieces we will find ourselves not very far from where we are now. The experiment which Mr. Du Bois advocates with considerable ability, is not novel; it has been tried many times by nations in pretty much the same predicament as we are, and never yet with success. The value of gold and silver is strictly commercial, and it cannot be regulated by law, and if we except the very smallest coins, such as the cent, three-cent, and perhaps five-cent pieces, it is a matter of the first importance, that no special legislation can overcome, that the coin of a country should have a standard and interchangeable value, otherwise the debased currency becomes an annoyance and constant source of difficulty in all mercantile transactions. Mr. Du Bois states that his plan is not a scheme for debasing the standard of value, but only to restore silver upon such a basis, under legal sanctions, as will enable it to keep its subsidiary place, whether the chief currency be paper or gold. To accomplish this he proposes to decrease the value of silver coins about thirty per cent., and then to regulate their issue from time to time by legislation, so that the public will be supplied with just so much currency as it needs and no more. Under these circumstances, it will be impossible when gold comes into use again to exchange four silver quarters for a gold dollar, just as it is impossible now to do the same thing with paper money; and this difficulty will extend itself through all the transactions of mercantile and commercial life. The legal value of these depreciated coins will be purely fictitious, and, except in the pleasure that most people feel in handling what they believe to be silver, we do not see why the proposed coinage might not as well be nickel or bronze, with no appreciable value at all. There is one substantial argument in favor of a depreciation of the silver currency, and that is to reduce its value so much that it will be no object to send it out of the country or to hoard it. It is essential that the small silver should be kept in circulation, and a reasonable depreciation of value to accomplish this would be open to no material objection. But we believe that, if the plan proposed by Mr. Du Bois were tried, while it might afford some temporary advantages in the present state of affairs, it would, ere many years, be abandoned in compliance with universal complaint.

In adopting any scheme like this, which proposes to remedy the difficulties of a dirty and ragged paper currency, it is necessary to consider not merely our present wants but also those of the future. It is a very important matter that there should be as little tampering as possible with the coinage of the country, and any question of depreciating its value ought particularly to be carefully considered from all points of view before it is adopted.

Mr. Du Bois appears to have given the subject thoughtful attention, but he also seems to have become strongly biased in favor of a pet theory, so that he can scarcely look at it except from one point of view, and we cannot conceive that such a plan as he suggests will ever meet with favor except perhaps as an expedient to obviate a greater evil. He states that he has reason to believe, however, that his views are acceptable to the officers of the Mint, and we may therefore, we suppose, esteem his pamphlet as an official pronunciamento from that institution. To illustrate the proposed plan, the Director of the Mint has authorized the striking of specimen pieces, of various devices, which will be ready shortly for the inspection of those who are curious on this subject.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—A Washington despatch to one of our morning contemporaries claims to solve the mysteries of American diplomacy at Madrid. But it is anything save satisfactory. The propositions said to have been submitted to the Spanish Government, in the first instance by Mr. Paul S. Forbes, and subsequently by General Sickles, were practically rejected by the substitution of counter propositions, the character of which the correspondent has been unable to learn. They proved unsatisfactory to the Cuban representatives in this country, and another effort is to be made to bring the Spanish Government to the acceptance of the basis for the settlement of the Cuban question as originally proposed. The four points of the basis are thus set forth, "exactly correct," according to the claim of the correspondent:—

First. Spain to grant independence to Cuba without condition.

Second. For Spanish property left in Cuba, Cuba will give indemnity. A mixed commission, comprising an equal number of Spaniards and Cubans, and an umpire of their selection, shall determine the amount of the indemnity, but under no circumstances shall the aggregate amount exceed $100,000,000.

Third. The slaves in Cuba must be emancipated.

Fourth. As soon as these propositions are accepted hostilities between Spain and Cuba shall cease, and the United States will guarantee the fulfillment of the contract by both parties.

A WOMAN defends female preaching in the *Nation* on a very novel ground. She accounts for the preponderance of women in the membership of the Protestant churches by the fact that the preaching is monopolized by men, whose influence with the opposite sex is greater than with their own. Hence, she argues that if women were given a fair show in the pulpit, they would succeed in attracting their male admirers into the fold. This is basing the claim of woman to a hearing in the pulpit on the true and only substantial basis. If our churches are turned into show-houses, with yellow hair and other female excrescences as the attractions, the women who have hitherto predominated in the audience will be crowded out into the vestibules, and perchance into the streets, to make room for the crowds of gaping men who will rush to see English burlesque disguised as religion.

A TIMELY WARNING.—The *World* quotes approvingly some extracts from the *Evening Post* upon the present status and prospects of the Republican party in the State of New York. The *Post* alleges that the Republicans have sustained defeat for two years past in New York on account of "the nomination of vicious, weak, and unworthy men to the Legislature from districts strongly Republican," a course which has tended to "degrade and weaken the party." If defeat overtakes the Republican party in this city in October next, it will be mainly in consequence of just such blunders. Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong are just the sort of "vicious, weak, and unworthy men" through whose agency the Republicans of New York have been worsted.

THEODORE TILTON has been turned topsy-turvy by the woman's rights agitation. In a recent speech he declared that before he died he wanted to give one arm to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the other to Susan B. Anthony, and in this mutilated condition accompany them to the polls. As Theodore has but two arms, the small fry among the female agitators must content themselves with less desirable pieces chipped from his mortal coil. George Francis Train may secure a leg and Miss Anna E. Dickinson an ear.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2t FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1869.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that after the 1st of September a penalty of One per Cent. will be added to all city taxes then unpaid.
On and after the 30th instant this office will be open from 9 to 3 o'clock. JOHN M. MELLOY,
9 1 4t Receiver of Taxes.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 45,000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
9 1 2t City Treasurer.

THE VINELAND FAIR, SEPTEMBER 17 and 18, affords the best opportunity of the year for a visit to the most remarkable and successful settlement of the century. 9 1 4t*

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4t5

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.
Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. C. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
8 31 19t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.
NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.
The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—
1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue. JAMES N. KERNS,
8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26t

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—8 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Representative, Fourth District,
JOSEPH BREADY.
8 31 6t*

CLOTHING.

HURRAH! BOYS!! SCHOOL!!!

Time to go to school again;
Holidays done!
Come, boys, can't complain;
Had a jolly run.
Come, boys; slates and books;
Study now, like fun;
Merry faces; pleasant looks;
Glad school's begun?

Good clothes to wear to school;
Warranted to wear;
(Now the days are getting cool);
Won't split nor tear.
All the boys that we know,
Ask their fathers, all,
Please to hurry up and go
TO GREAT BROWN HALL.

Hurry up, parents; don't be slow! Johnny and Jack, and Jim and Joe, as every respectable father knows, need good, strong school clothes. Clothes that are strong, clothes that are stout, that will last you long, before wearing out.

Come, bring the youngsters, one and all, and we'll rig them out CHEAP,

AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS,

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS,

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
8 31 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
(3d) A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

COAL.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively.
Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?
Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal.
POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO.,
S. W. cor. Front and Walnut.
S. C. FORD & CO.,
Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike.
GEORGE A. HERBERTON,
Chesnut and Thirty-third streets.
R. B. WIGTON,
Walnut street, below Dock.
KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO.,
No. 325 Walnut street.
GEORGE MEARS,
No. 310½ Walnut street.
8 7 stuth 1m4p

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS,

OF THE ISSUE OF 1853,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND SUBJECT TO TAXES,

Are Exchangeable for New Bonds,

BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

AND FREE FROM TAXES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

IS OFFERED AT

Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.,
9 1 2614p No. 303 WALNUT Street

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
FRUITS OF AMERICA.
DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND VEGETABLES, BY THE
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society,
AND THE
American Pomological Society,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, September 14th to 17th,
From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.
ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION REPRESENTED, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA.
POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS. A Convention of Fruit Growers daily, with discussions on Fruits and Methods of Culture.
Admission to the Exhibition FIFTY CENTS; Children, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Admission to the discussions free. GERMANIA BAND and brilliant illuminations in the evening. 8 31 11t4p

WANTS.

WANTED, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Nineteenth, and Market and Pine, a small three-story brick house, with attics and back buildings, in perfect order, not to cost more than from $8000 to $10,000. Address, with particulars, Box 1069, Phila. P. O. 9 1

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1869.

Captain Albert Degroot, who is not altogether unknown to fame, and who might be excused for thinking that the sun rises and sets for Commodore Vanderbilt, has just finished a work upon which he has been engaged for two years and one week, and which has reduced him from one hundred and ninety pounds weight to one hundred and forty. He is a nice, plausible man, takes well with newspaper people, has a jolly, sociable way, and spreads extensive "feeds," at which champagne flows like water and wit flows like champagne. The work upon which he has been engaged is

The Allegorical Representation of Commodore Vanderbilt's Life in Bronze.

He showed me the completed design of it yesterday afternoon, and I should have been delighted with it even if he had not asked me immediately afterwards to partake at 4 P. M. of a collation that he had provided at a certain place in St. John's Park. I declined the collation. I always do. But I admired the bronze. The work is stupendous. The figure of Vanderbilt is particularly good. The bronze *chef d'œuvre* will occupy the top of the front of the new depot erected on the site of old St. John's Park. Over half a million of dollars have already been expended upon it. In honor of its having been completed, some of the best representatives of Gotham journalism yesterday afternoon partook of the Degroot collation, and recovered sufficiently to go to their evening work comparatively sober. But let me in a few words be as explicit as possible upon a subject which is really very interesting and important. During the past month fifty men have been secretly employed in erecting this bronze work on the north wall of the new Hudson River Railroad Depot. It contains Commodore Vanderbilt's life in bronze. The project was conceived in 1867 by Captain Albert Tegroot, the builder of the Prescott House on Broadway, and the former commander of the Reindeer, the Niagara, and other Hudson river steamboats. He secured the services of Mr. Ernest Plassman, one of the most skillful artists in the country, and an immense foundry was built for the purpose of making the castings. Ten months elapsed before the models were completed. Last September the work was cast in square sections of manageable size. The various parts were securely boxed up, and by means of an immense scaffolding hoisted to their places and held there by more than 2000 iron anchors, weighing more than four tons. The completed work covers more than 3125 square feet, in a straight line, and thirty-one feet in extreme height, weighs nearly 100,000 pounds, and costs, as I have said, more than $500,000. It consists of an immense bronze statue of Commodore Vanderbilt, which occupies the centre, and which is surrounded by those scenes which symbolize his progress from his youth to his old age. It is twelve feet high, nearly solid, weighs four tons, and is probably the largest in the world. It follows the well-known photograph by Brady, and represents the Commodore with head uncovered, wearing a heavy, fur-trimmed overcoat, his left foot slightly advanced, his right hand inserted beneath his vest, and his left extended. The bas-relief is ten feet high, and terminates in massive scroll-work, representing leaves and plants. On the right hand is illustrated the Commodore's marine life, on the left his railroad life. At the right are Neptune, grasping a rudder, and the Palisades of the Hudson, with Dred, the little two-masted "perryaugur," in which, fifty years ago, Vanderbilt carried passengers from New York to Staten Island at two shillings a head. It would be tedious to follow the allegory through in all its minute details. It is sufficient to say that both the marine and the railroad life of the Commodore are followed out on a scale at once gigantic and minute, and that the result is a masterpiece in bronze such as was never before witnessed in this country.

Governor Hoffman

was in town yesterday. I saw him walking down Broadway alone, and as unconcernedly as though he were only Mayor, instead of Governor, and in the habit of signing orders "O. K.," as Mayor Oakey Hall, I ought to say, is in the habit of doing. This is what it is to have a man of genius (instead of a man of judgment) for Mayor. Your men of genius are always sinners against the proprieties. Give them a hinch (as an Englishman once said to me), and they take a hell—or send you to it.

Count Johannes

has been writing one of his characteristic three-column letters to the *Herald* in defense of Lord Byron. That gentleman (Count Johannes, not Lord Byron) always puts one in mind of "Mr. Solomons" in *The Stranger*, the amount of correspondence and the degree of intimacy he manages to keep up with distinguished people in all quarters of the world being something truly amazing. His present pretensions in regard to Lord Byron are that he was well acquainted with his half sister, Mrs. Colonel Leigh, and mildly intimates that Queen Victoria and he were not far from nobnobbing together over his Lordship's character and Mrs. Leigh's tea and toast. The Count says he would defend Lord Byron's character to the death, if necessary. He does a great deal better in having defended it to the life. I am sure no one in New York could do it better, although if the defense came to be decided by mortal combat the Count would probably find that the pen is mightier than the sword, or the pistol either, for that matter. There is only one man better known in New York newspaper offices than Count Johannes (with that brown wig and that black coat), and that man is Daniel Pratt, the great American traveller. Every editor feels like travelling when Pratt or the Count comes around.

I thought

Annie Lonsdale,

the plump soubrette, was dead long ago, but now it seems she is to play the part of "Mrs. Boker," in *Formosa*, at Niblo's. The last time I saw her was eight or nine years ago at the then Continental Theatre, in Philadelphia, on Walnut street, above Eighth. She was then saucy, blooming, and obese. She must now be fair, fat, and I am afraid to say at what "lustre" the remaining f would launch me; but report says that her complexion is just as fresh and her smile just as rippling as they were ten years ago. We shall see.

Mrs. Stanton wants Ida Lewis to come to New York and open

A Fashionable Swimming School for Young Girls.

I think the idea is a good one, looking at it in a strictly business point of view. "Young Ladies' Natatorium" would look well, and I dare say, even if the project did not succeed according to Mrs. Stanton's expectations, it would at least get along swimmingly. Theodore Tilton is determined, if he has any influence, that, when his ideal negro woman becomes Presidentess of the republic, Miss Ida Lewis shall be Secretaryess of the Navy.

Every time I see

Horace Greeley

I expect to see the sawdust roll out of him, for he looks more and more like a great disjointed doll. He regularly makes his appearance in front of the *Tribune* office about noon, as though he were bent on taking it by storm, and bearing an immense portmanteau, which it is the unalterable conviction of the bootblacks and newsboys contains his editorials for the day. This account of H. G. is strictly veracious, and I hope those editors who do me the honor of copying my remarks will give due credit therefor. This pattern of giving credit is one that I am proud of setting, and I herewith commend it to those editors who copy my letters, and do *not* copy—ahem!—*my example*. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING *of all kinds. Prices greatly reduced to close out summer stock. Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made Goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—
Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, NO. 1022 CHESNUT STREET.—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand as the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2'00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1'50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1'25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2'25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1'50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4'00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4'75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15'00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30'00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7'50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

FANCY—NOBBY—PLAIN.

The opening of new styles of material for the

FALL AND WINTER OF

1869,

BY CHARLES STOKES,

proves conclusively that he is the

LEADER OF FASHION,

being as usual in the advance with his modes for the coming season.
The immense assortment now arranged for the inspection of the public eclipses any ever exposed for sale in this city, comprising as it does, all styles of

PLAID CHEVIOTS, PLAID BANNOCKBURNS, PLAID CASSIMERES,
PLAIN CHEVIOTS, PLAIN BANNOCKBURNS, PLAIN CASSIMERES,
FANCY SCOTCH, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN COATINGS,
FANCY AND PLAIN BEAVERS, TRICOTS, DIAGONALS.

Every variety and shade of Cassimeres and Cloths for

FALL OVERCOATS.

In fact, his assortment is full up with all the

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

His corps of Cutters the most tasty and skilful.

PRICES REASONABLE.

YOUR PATRONAGE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

HANNOLD—DOBBS.—On the 31st of August, by Rev. Joseph McMurray, GEORGE R. HANNOLD and ELIZABETH DOBBS, both of Gloucester, New Jersey.

ROSS—BUIST.—On Tuesday evening, the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. G. A. Kunkelman, Mr. H. ROSS to Miss ARSILLA BUIST, both of this city.

DIED.

COUNTRYMEN.—On the 31st of August, Mrs. MARGARET COUNTRYMEN, wife of George Countrymen, in the 57th year of her age.
The relatives and friends, and the Lodges of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 915 Passyunk road, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Vault.

GOODS.—On the 31st ultimo, WILLIAM C. GOODS, in the 25th year of his age.
The friend whom death from us has torn,
We did not think so soon to part;
And anxious care now sinks the thorn
Still deeper in our bleeding heart.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Jesse T. Vogdes, No. 8 N. Thirty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, September 4, at 3 o'clock.

JEFFRIES.—On the 31st of August, HESTER ANN, wife of Jacob C. Jeffries, aged 36 years.
The relatives and friends, also fraternal Male and Female T. B. A., No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 327 Marriott street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at German Street Church.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on the 1st instant, GERTRUDE W., wife of William E. Smith, and daughter of Joseph G. Mitchell, Esq., in the 23d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 15 Tulpehocken street, Germantown, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

STRATTON.—On the 31st ultimo, GEORGE W., son of William and Elizabeth Stratton, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and Viola Council, No. 31, Jr. O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 631 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. EARLEY
3 4 thsturp4

CARD.

MESSRS. JAS. S. EARLE & SONS

Would return their thanks to Messrs. J. E. KINGSLEY & CO., and ROBERT FOX, Esq., for their valuable aid to the Fire Department, and to their many friends and neighbors, who have proffered their services so generously, while they deeply deplore the unfortunate loss of life and severe casualties attendant upon the destruction of their establishment. MESSRS. CALDWELL & CO. having kindly placed their premises at the service of MESSRS. EARLE & SONS, they will be found at

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET

For the present, and until the rebuilding of their store.
THEIR ENTIRE FACTORY BEING UNHARMED,
They would solicit orders as usual, which will be promptly filled.
4 5 mw4p

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
6 16 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE,
No. 1128, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 135 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.—FAST EXPRESS TRAIN.
On SATURDAY, September 4,
Leaves Philadelphia at ..... 4 00 P. M.
RETURNING,
Leave Cape May, Monday morning ..... 9 00 A. M.
This Train will be run on Saturdays, the 11th and 18th instant, from Philadelphia, and the following Mondays from Cape May. W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 1, 1869. 9 1 4t

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6'50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS' PIANO-FORTES.
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24 tuf 1:3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

REMOVAL.—DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, CHICKERING GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, REMOVED TO
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT STREET.
8 9 1m WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness: also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2 Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON

HAVE OPENED BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLINS, AT 75 CTS., 87½ AND $1.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISES, AT 75 CTS., 87½ AND $1.

BLACK ALL-WOOL TAMISES, AT $1 25, $1 50, etc.

BLACK AUSTRALIAN CRAPE, 62½ TO 87½ CTS.

BLACK ALPACAS, 37½ CENTS TO 87½ CENTS.

BLACK BOMBAZINE ALPACAS, 80 CTS. TO $1'50.

BLACK DOUBLE-WIDTH MOUSSELINES, 75 CTS. TO $1'50.

BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRES, 75 CTS. TO $1'37½.

ENGLISH CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, ALL QUALITIES.

BLACK AND PURPLE STRIPED DELAINES, AT 22 CTS. A YARD.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, LYONS FABRIC, $2'50 A YARD.

FALL STYLE MOURNING CHINTZES, AT 14 CTS. A YARD.

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—FALL GOODS WILL BE OPENED EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. 1t

E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Opened this morning from New York, cheapest lots of

LINEN GOODS

Ever offered, purchased for CASH at fearfully low prices.

200 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 25 cents, worth 45.
150 dozen Colored Bordered Hemmed, French, 37½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' Extra Fine Colored Border, 12½ cents.
200 dozen Men's Colored Border, ready hemmed, 37½ cents up.
50 dozen Men's White Linen, 22 to 37 cents.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½ and 16 cents.
Extra Heavy Real Barnsley Table Damask, $1'37.
Heavy Loom and Damask Table Linen.
100 dozen Linen Towels, $1'50 per dozen, cheap.
300 dozen large sized, 25, 28, and 37 cents.
New French Applique Tidies, in colors.
Elegant New Fans, latest styles.
Demonstration in Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Specialties in Linen Goods.
Full Lines of Hosiery.
9 2 3t E. R. LEE.

BARGAINS FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALE

OF DRY GOODS,

Slightly Damaged by Water at the late fire of an importer on Chesnut street.

DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
DAMASK BORDER TOWELS.
MADRAS HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
PRINTED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS.
TABLE CLOTHS.
VICTORIA LAWNS.
NAINSOOKS.
PLAID MUSLIN.
BLACK ALPACA.
COLORED ALPACA.

All at such prices as to close out rapidly.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 1 3t PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3

Purse and Stakes, $500.

Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.

M. GOODIN, s. g. HARRY D.
J. TURNER, b. g. VICTOR PATCHEN.
A. JOHNSON, br. s. G. M. PATCHEN, Jr.
Omnibuses leave Library street at 2 o'clock.
Admission, $1. 9 1 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FALL MEETING.

$10,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered.

First Day, Tuesday, September 7, 1869.

PURSE No. 1, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. Ten (10) entries same day.
PURSE No. 2, $2500—Horses that have never beaten 2'25. Four (4) entries.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
PURSE No. 3, $1000—Horses that have never beaten 2'35. Eight (8) entries.
SAME DAY.
PURSE No. 4, $2000—For horses that have never beaten 2'30. Nine (9) entries.
THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, Sept. 9.
PURSE No. 5, $1000—For horses that have never beaten 2'35. Thirteen (13) entries.
SAME DAY.
PURSE No. 6, $2500—Free for all horses. Three (3) entries—American Girl, Lady Thorne, and Goldsmith's Maid.
Omnibuses will run every hour from Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 6 o'clock A. M., and every ten minutes, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
Cars leave the New York Depot, West Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, via Greenwich Point Branch, returning at 6 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at principal hotels and at the Office, No. 144 S. FOURTH Street.
Horses will be called at 2 o'clock. Trotting commences at 2'15.
Restaurant on the ground.
Members and subscribers are respectfully requested to waive their privilege. Free list suspended.
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SPINDLES FOR THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The egg-nog and roast turkey of Christmas festivity will this year represent a widespread and genuine congratulation over well-based prosperity in the South. When the present crop is moved, and the planter receives a balance-sheet from his merchant, he may feel himself a rich man. His crop has rarely sold higher, and the early part of the season was so favorable that he has less grain to buy, less pork and cloth and leather, than ever before. He may need more mules; many will indulge in a handsome pair of carriage horses; but after all reasonable outlays there will be a great deal of surplus money in the South. Will not our brethren of the cotton-belt listen to us while we urge them to invest that surplus not in gay horses or a new saddle, not in silver-mounted revolvers, Axminster carpets, or brocade silks, but in *spindles?*

A fresh and brilliant career of greatness is open to the South, if she can but see her true and lasting interest. To buy land and laborers has been her traditional policy, her hereditary passion. Laborers she cannot now purchase; of land she has too much for the wisest tillage. Her territory is so pierced with navigable streams that the call for more railroads is not imperative. The most sagacious of her public men are duly alive to the importance of establishing manufactures, but all are not informed as to what manufactures are just now the best for the South. This we propose to consider. No part of the Earth's surface can compete with our cotton belt in the ease and certainty with which cottons of long, fine, even staple can be raised. This grand advantage springs from our peculiar climate, and this is determined by geographical facts.

Other regions, as India, Egypt, Brazil, and the African coast, can supply to the clamorous looms of Lancashire sufficient cotton for lower grades of cloth, and for the coarser yarns used in filling. But for the long, fine threads required in the muslins, lawns, fine prints, and highest grades of shirtings and sheetings, American thread cannot be replaced. Cotton thread, fine, strong, and even, is the precise article which England most needs from us, and she must continue to require it as long as she has that immense surplus population beseeching work that they may live, requiring additional looms to keep them from the poor loaf and thin soup of pauperism. These cotton yarns can be spun at the South at less cost, with less waste, by as cheap labor, fed by as cheap food, as in any part of the world. There are immense pine forests to supply fuel, the weather is so mild that spinning houses would consume but a trifle for heat, and spinning can be done by that large class of half hands, the crippled, the old and young, those feeble in body and abased in spirit, with whom the South abounds. For manufactures of the highest class, arts which require vigilance and skill, a trained eye and a nice touch at every stage of an operation, the South does not now furnish a full supply of the grade of labor required. But to tend the cylinders, cards, jack frames, and ring traveller frames, by which cotton lint is converted into cotton yarns, numbering from 20 to 40, does not require a better operative than the plantations and the pine woods of the cotton belt can turn out in abundance. A spinning-house, fully equipped with every wheel and spindle required for converting annually a thousand bales into yarn, with comfortable cabins for spinners, can be put up for $50,000. The net profits of such a mill may be about $20,000 a year. Think of the immense increase of wealth and power to a community to be gained by supplying such an empire as the British with an article of prime necessity and pocketing twenty dollars a bale gain over and above the profit of growing the cotton! The South thinks she needs more agricultural laborers, more Africans or Asiatics. That is her error. She needs more of the descendants of Japheth, not Normans with hereditary pride of blood and of acres, but the patient, skilful, industrious artisan, the artificer in brass and copper, the man who thinks in iron. Upon this class depends the world-wide vigor and grasp of the British empire—this class it was that gave the North her victory. The South does not lack the foresight and the thrift to see that her future power and an unchallenged equality in national affairs depend not on a plough-beam but on a cog-wheel.

THE COAL STRIKE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The scene has changed again at Scranton. Eccentric as the movements of the miners generally are, their last turnabout has been unusually sudden. On Monday a riot was imminent. A thousand men and more had assembled from the surrounding coal fields to overawe those miners who were disposed to accept the Scranton company's terms and go to work. Against them had gathered seven hundred citizens enrolled as a volunteer force under Colonel Boyce, and a large body of police headed by the Mayor. On Tuesday, however, the outsiders, or "invaders," as the despatches call them, broke camp and abandoned the field.

The strike sprang from the efforts of the miners to establish the "basis" system of payment throughout the anthracite field. And its long continuance may be charged to the existence of that basis in a part of this field. With coal at the rates to which it has been forced, the men working on the basis could afford to aid their brethren on strike, and these latter were themselves able, even on the other system, to work half the season, and lie idle on strike the other half, without trouble.

But the injustice of the strike culminated when these men who have worked all summer on the basis declared, the other day, to those who had been holding out, that they should only go to work again on their terms. By taking that position, they have hitherto prevented the Delaware and Hudson men and the Delaware and Lackawanna men from working to any extent, although the latter were offered an advance amounting to forty-seven per cent. over the spring wages.

The original rejection of this proposition showed that what the miners were aiming at, was not an increase of wages, but *the basis;* and *their* real "basis" amounted, apparently, to the plan of doing pretty much as they pleased, without regard to the value of coal properties. The basis substantially proposes to turn over the control of the mines from the companies that now own them to the Miners' Union, in direct injury to the public outside of the anthracite field. For, taking coal at tidewater at $5 as a basis, which is only a fair price for the producer, the Union thereupon fixes an arbitrary price for mining, adding the stipulation that if the price shall advance above $5, it shall have ten per cent. of the advance on prices at the mines; but if prices go *below* $5, it shall make no reduction. That is a somewhat one-sided proposition. Again, it declares to the operators that they shall employ no workmen except such as belong to the Union, nor exchange a man except by its consent.

There were but two companies, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, that submitted to the basis. They have been working all summer, and, of course, with a great profit, as the other companies refused to submit, and lay idle. As soon, however, as they shall have become strong enough to resist the basis, their interest also will be to control their own affairs, in which case new and worse trouble may come.

The consequence of this protracted conflict is that the public suffers and probably will continue to suffer—several millions of people for a few thousands. On the one hand, we observe the enormous cost of production by the basis system, on the other hand the large advances now made to the strikers over the spring wages. People have been holding back everywhere from buying coal; nevertheless, with the first days of autumn already here, they will soon be forced to lay in the winter's stock. But the great mines have long been idle, and the rate of production needful to supply the winter's demand is, of course, very far in arrears. The consequence is that a cold snap may bring the fact to the public mind that coal is needed, and that coal will probably be even higher yet before midwinter. After the first of January only may we hope for an important decline. And for this fine state of affairs, present and prospective, is a commodity as important as bread itself, we may thank the miners.

There has been a general desire, in this exigency, to take the duties from foreign coal. This ought to be done; but it will not relieve the present necessity, simply because bituminous coal cannot be used by us for domestic purposes, except in open grates, and hence its free admission, though desirable on all grounds, would probably not affect the price of anthracite twenty cents a ton. To illustrate our meaning by a single example, there is a company running boats to Halifax, where the Nova Scotia coal can be bought at less than $3 a ton, which now carries anthracite coal to that point at $10 a ton! Even our Cumberland coal is far superior to the Pictou; and, in fact, this is probably one of the best steam coals in the world. The substitution of the Cumberland coal, which has never risen in price by reason of the strikes, throughout our manufactories, might relieve the demand for anthracite, and thus help to give us what the general public demands, namely, cheap anthracite for domestic use.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

From the Boston Post.

There has been a degree of mystery about the ministry to China ever since Mr. Burlingame's resignation to accept the lead of the Chinese Embassy. Mr. J. Ross Browne had received the appointment of American Minister, but was hardly arrived out when Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, was appointed by President Grant to supersede him. Mr. Howard declined the place on the ground of business engagements at home. Meantime Mr. Browne returned to the Pacific coast, and soon afterward we receive accounts of his speeches, and of at least one letter from his hand that tends to throw serious discredit upon the whole character of Mr. Burlingame's mission, and to create the very impression concerning the respect due Chinese authority at home which best suits the views of English and French resident merchants. As Mr. Browne is now in the country, having declared his unwillingness to return to Pekin even if requested, it is within his power to explain the circumstances which now throw a cloud over his diplomatic career.

That the trouble at Pekin over the Burlingame Embassy treaty is the fruit of English and French influence occurs to every one on the instant. The specific object of the Burlingame mission to the United States, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, North Germany, Prussia, Spain, and Sweden, was to procure for the central government of China that formal recognition from leading foreign powers which would at once put an end to the petty provincial complications which English and French merchants sedulously encouraged. It has been the interested habit of the latter to bring their complaints against the Governors of the provinces, and to seek reparation of them for alleged wrongs, declining to recognize any other or higher authority. They had a deliberate motive for this; their object was to Indianize the empire by commercially invading it by separate provinces; settling their differences only with the petty Governors, and thus, by ignoring the Pekin Government, disintegrating the empire. The entering wedge of this plot was a commercial, and therefore an apparently peaceful one, but the understanding was that their governments were ready to sustain their claims as soon as they could work up cases of alleged outrage. We see almost the same spirit operating in the Sandwich Islands, the offspring of the purest jealousy of the United States and of a determination to overrun all the foreign countries possible.

Mr. Burlingame fortunately persuaded the Imperial Government at Pekin that if the Chinese Empire could once be brought within the pale of international law, through the establishment of an equal and advantageous treaty with foreign powers, it would be possible to make a final end of this scheme of invasion under the guise of commerce. Such a treaty was concluded with our Government first as befitted the circumstances. He had next to run the gauntlet of England and France, in which he manifested marked skill and ability as a diplomatist, and ended with triumphantly carrying his point. The rest of his task, with such momentum as he has now secured for it in public favor, will be comparatively easy. And just at the high tide of his success, seeing that it is sure to devote their own selfish schemes to destruction, it is not singular that the English and French merchants in China should have made the most strenuous exertions both to procure the rejection of the treaty by the Pekin government, and to throw discredit upon the character of the embassy itself. They likewise practised a refinement of revenge in having it go abroad that it is the treaty with the United States which is rejected, thereby seeking to affix a stigma on the accredited head of the embassy as well as on the general authority under which it acted.

In working Mr. Browne, the immediate successor of Mr. Burlingame, into their project, they shrewdly found an instrument already inclined to their own views. He left the Pacific coast to enter upon his duties as Minister with all the California prejudices against the Chinese strong upon him. If he has gone so reprehensibly out of his way in making a reply to the address of British merchants at Shanghae, as to gratuitously denounce the policy of Mr. Burlingame, the reason of his sudden recall will be at once apparent, and the necessity for a personal vindication of his conduct very urgent. For he must know as well as Mr. Burlingame does, and appreciate the fact as thoroughly as his own Government, that it is for the interest of the United States that this piratical system of English and French merchants should be thwarted. And it cannot have escaped his reflection that the surest way of doing that is by engaging foreign governments by treaty to recognize and respect none but the central government of the empire. If his convictions lay in the other direction, it belonged to him as a man of ordinary candor to make the truth known on being nominated as Mr. Burlingame's successor.

We should be glad to allow for any misapprehension of the truth of this whole matter which may yet be exposed, but if that should not occur, it will remain with Mr. Browne to clear up the shadow that lies across his brief career as a diplomatist. If his sentiments are in fact as reported, and he is willing to become the instrument, or tool, of foreign merchants in China for the disadvantage of his own country, by assisting in dismantling the Chinese Imperial Government, it is simply a matter for common congratulation that his diplomatic life was brought to an end before his aptness for public mischief was supplemented by his ability.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

From the N. Y. World.

The disquieting apprehensions respecting the illness of the French Emperor, which have lately filled Paris with consternation, and spread anxiety through every European capital, are allayed by an authentic statement that his indisposition was not really serious, and that he has so far recovered from it as to be able to give his attention to affairs of state. This reassuring news relieves the fears of Europe for the time being; but it cannot efface the painful impression that the tranquillity of France, and perhaps the peace of the world, hangs by so frail a thread as the life of a man whose physical vigor is supposed to be drained almost to the point of exhaustion. The age of the Emperor is not so advanced that it should cause every transient illness to be regarded as the forerunner of a fatal change. He is but one year older than Gladstone; he is there years younger than Disraeli; and everybody thinks of these statesmen as still in the prime of a vigorous activity. But Napoleon has been a man of pleasure, as well as of study, labor, and business; and there is an impression that exhausting passions have sapped his constitution. Be this as it may, his sagacity and intellectual force seem of late years to have deserted him. Since the Prussian war and the ill-starred Mexican expedition, there has been a great decline of his prestige, and the elections of this year show that his influence totters in all the cities and large towns of France. He has taken the elections to heart, and initiated changes which hold out the hope of a government that will express the collective sense of the nation rather than the personal will of an individual ruler. If he should be cut off in the midst of this experiment, with his former system a confessed failure and the new system not yet established, it is probable that France would flounder through a terrible period of revolution and anarchy, of which no man is wise enough to predict the issue.

The alarm which has attended the recent illness of the Emperor supplies one of the strongest arguments which this age has furnished against what is called personal government. There have been few instances in modern history of the government of a nation by the will of a single individual, so successful, and on the whole so beneficial, as the government of France by Napoleon the Third, during the first twelve years of his reign. The first twelve years of his illustrious uncle as First Consul and Emperor were indeed more splendid and dazzling; but the material prosperity of France has never been more remarkable than under the present Emperor. But a brief period of prosperity, to be followed by an era of confusion and calamity, does not realize the ideal of good government. Prosperity that cannot propagate itself, that makes no provision for its own perpetuity, seems rather an accident in the life of a nation than the legitimate fruit of a settled system. But the prosperity that attends personal government is generally of this transient, accidental character. The two most splendid reigns in the French annals—that of Charlemagne and that of the first Napoleon—were followed by periods of distraction and humiliation. Great men at the head of a nation are exceptions in the world's history; and even great men succeed in government only by embodying the spirit of the age and giving effect to the wishes of the nation over which they rule. The essence of political greatness consists in a quick and intuitive perception of the wants and aspirations of the people, and in the ability to devise measures for satisfying the national cravings. A man of great genius may sometimes govern a people more wisely than they could have governed themselves, because he sees with clearness what they only grope after vaguely, and is able to reach at once, by a stroke of ready sagacity, conclusions which they would have arrived at imperfectly, after much hesitation and debate. But the misfortune is, that a nation which has a ruler to think for it loses by disuse the faculty of thinking and planning for itself; and if that ruler has not an equally able successor, the capacity for good government becomes extinct on his death. Genius is the rare gift of Providence; and the habits and training which fit a people for self-government are not the gift of a sudden emergency but the slow growth of time. It is better that the business of government should be somewhat rudely performed under a system that secures its own perpetuity, than that a nation should enjoy transient flashes of prosperity to be succeeded by periods of imbecility or turbulence.

There has never been a time, since the first French Revolution, when the sudden death of any man in England or the United States would have endangered the safety, or even the tranquillity, of either nation. Pitt had a greater ascendancy over England than any other statesman of his time; but he was out of office for several years before his death, and it was after his death and without his aid that England made the colossal exertions by which Napoleon was dethroned and sent into exile. Even Washington was never necessary to the success of our great experiment of free government. He was not active in originating our Constitution, and was drawn by the persuasion of others to consent to be a member of the convention that framed it. In that body he merely acted the dumb part of presiding officer, contributing not an idea nor a suggestion. He was a wise but not a brilliant President, and was so far from being fertile in ideas or measures that he originated nothing during his eight years' administration, and made no other contribution to the success of the Government than the prestige of his great name. England and the United States have lost many statesmen who were deeply and sincerely mourned; but the regret has always been merely reverential and affectionate, and never in any one instance accompanied with misgivings that the country would not be as well governed as before. This well-grounded feeling of permanence and security is one of the chief advantages of representative government, which trains political capacity in such abundance, and affords such ready channels for public opinion to act upon rulers, that the national prosperity is never felt to be staked upon the life of one man.

Personal government seldom operates well during the whole life even of an able and sagacious ruler. The early part of such a reign is generally better than its latter end. Such a ruler, at the outset of his reign, establishes his ascendancy by representing the spirit and carrying out the real wishes of his nation; but he is apt to be intoxicated by success, filled with overweening confidence in himself, and tempted into undertakings which are prompted merely by the aspirations of personal vanity or thirst for glory, and not by the felt wants of his people. When he passes into this stage, he becomes as dangerous as he had previously been useful; the overbearing ascendancy acquired by his past career exempting him from every check but that which comes too late by disaster and mortification. It was by such overweening egotism, spurning all advice, that the first Napoleon was hurried into his fatal Russian campaign. It was by obeying the aspirations of his own vanity, unsupported by the public sentiment of France, that the present Emperor made his great mistake of the Mexican expedition. There is no safety for any people, even with the ablest rulers, unless there is some regular machinery for bringing the public intelligence to act upon the government and restraining the vagaries to which statesmen are subject when a successful career has inspired them with a foolish belief in their personal infallibility or omnipotence.

Louis Napoleon has at length discovered—but, unless his life is still prolonged for a few years, has discovered too late—that the only security for the permanence of his dynasty consists in political institutions which will bring the Government under the control of the national will. If he should be taken away now, while the change is merely initiated but not established, and his son a mere boy requiring the tutelage of a regency, his influence probably would not survive him for three months. It needs his strong hand and his experience to steady the new institutions until time and use shall render them self-acting. If he is spared for this work, and accomplishes it in a sagacious, liberal spirit, he may transmit his authority, greatly retrenched and curtailed, to his son. The tranquillity of France is staked upon his success in this postponed and belated task.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 18 21 1m

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3917 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 15 7w

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.
PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.
A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Charges—$250 to $300 per year.
Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Anda'usia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.
For prospectus address the Principal,
8 3 tuths dw M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA.
The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next.
For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M.,
7 31 6w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to
C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,
8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS,
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. 18 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1234 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request.
8 18 1m J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3610 CHESNUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.
8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees,
GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
8 16 mwf 6w JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.
Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 28 3w

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY,"
S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL"
SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address
REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.
REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
This school presents the following advantages:—
Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.
Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.
A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable.
A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.
Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily, on and after August 23.
Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above
H. Y. LAUDERBACH,
Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION at Academy, BERLIN, N. J.
9 1 wfs 3t* Rev. T. M. REILLY.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OFFICE No. 1124 WALNUT Street.
CLASS ROOMS 1624 WALNUT and 867 N. BROAD.
Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 2tuwf§

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.
AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS
WATCHES
AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR
AMERICAN WATCHES
Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 thstu

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A BINDER,
ARTISTE DES MODES,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest novelties, and trimmed in a superior style, will open
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869,
With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Mantelets, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses.
Dress and Cloak Making in every variety.
Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices.
Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair.
Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuthf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. GRIGG.—LETTERS testamentary having been granted by the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia upon the will of JOHN W. GRIGG, deceased, all persons having claims on the deceased are requested to notify the Executors, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to
GEORGE W. BIDDLE,
No. 208 S. FIFTH Street,
Or to CHARLES R. DUNN,
No. 226 WALNUT Street,
8 30 tf Executors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, Administrator of estate of GEORGE F. STUCKERT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 14, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 811 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. MOYLAN LANSDALE,
8 28 stuth5t* Auditor.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 1§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
9 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 235 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

Incidentals.

—A California gambler bet his artificial teeth on the result of a game, and lost in spite of his teeth.

—Grand Rapids, Mich., has a hand-organ manufactory, and at the latest dates the incendiary's torch had not been applied to it.

—A man in Waterbury, Conn., who engaged a carriage on Friday morning to attend a funeral in the afternoon, subsequently countermanded his order because "the woman wasn't dead yet."

—Hon. Henry Wilson's history of the rise and fall of slavery in the United States is to be comprised in three volumes, and the first, it is expected, will be ready before the meeting of Congress.

—Democratic papers in Mississippi assert that the State Democratic Executive Committee stand divided—eleven to nine—upon the proposition of supporting the National Union Republicans.

—The farmers in Kansas are boasting of their enormous potato crop the present year, and a local paper rejoices with them "because they are excellent food for hogs and cattle, and splendid for railroad laborers."

—There is a conscience-stricken individual in Boston. On Sunday night he threw under the door of the office of the Treasurer of the Boston and Providence Railroad a note with $1000 inclosed, saying the money belonged to the company.

—A California paper reports that there were 50,000 tons of wheat lying in sacks along the banks of the Sacramento river, in Tehama, Butte, Sutter, Colnia, and Yelo counties, on the 1st of August, and that 60,000 more were to follow, making 110,000 tons as the yield of five counties.

—The officers of the New Hampshire State militia held a meeting in Concord one day last week, and determined to keep up their present organization even at their own expense. The Legislature, at its recent session, cut off the usual small appropriation for the maintenance of the militia.

—Nearly $11,000 worth of bank checks and bonds were found by a boy in an upright boiler in front of the boiler works of Fall River, Mass., on Thursday. They were in a wallet bearing the name of Mr. Southard Bryant, of Boston, and it was ascertained by telegraph that they belonged to him.

—The little town of Arthur, in Canada, was enlivened by the liveliest fight it has witnessed for many a day, on Monday week. The spectators were dissatisfied with the performance of North's circus, and a row resulted, in which one of the circus men was stabbed and a number of others more or less injured.

—A correspondent at Honolulu complains of Prince Alfred's wish to see that last relic of barbarism among the natives, a lenau, including the disgraceful hula-hula dance, and observes that perhaps the fathers of these dancers were the very men who killed and eat his illustrious countryman Captain Cook.

—A newspaper published in Concord, N. H., reports that a large body of black ants were seen a few days ago in the highway between London and that city, formed in two lines, extending entirely across the road. A severe battle was fought by them, which lasted nearly an hour, after which both sides were occupied in burying their dead.

—Mr. D. Stanley Mercein, a native of New York, died at his residence in Easton, Penna., on Sunday, after a short illness, aged fifty-eight years. He was a son of Thomas R. Mercein, at one time Comptroller of the city, and one of the Committee of Defense during the war of 1812, and was a son-in-law of Hon. James F. Randolph of Easton.

—The official call for the assembling of the New York Republican State Convention in Syracuse, on the 29th of September, makes some changes in the apportionment of delegates, but they affect only two districts. The Fourth district of Oneida will have three delegates, instead of four, as first published, and the Third district of Onondaga is entitled to four instead of three delegates.

—Mrs. Stowe has found a champion in John Neal, of Portland, Me., who has, it is said, facts in his possession to corroborate her statements. The Boston *Advertiser* says, "Mr. Neal was present at Lord Byron's funeral, and acquainted with his friends, and his reminiscences will soon appear in the public prints, and form a fit sequel to his already published 'Wandering Recollections.'"

—The Baltimore *Gazette* is, fortunately, almost alone in its expressed desire for the continuance of sectional prejudices and animosities in this country. In an article laudatory of the schools in Maryland, it says:—"There are many and cogent reasons why we should give the preference to our own institutions of learning, and foster and encourage that sentiment of local attachment which make us proud of our city and State, and in sympathy with the section to which we belong."

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* proclaims that the great issue of State rights is far from being dead; and it maps out the battle yet to be fought, which is to force an acknowledgment from the North that the legislation of the last four years has been illegal and unprincipled; that the people are supreme over their own institutions, and the Federal Government subject to their authority, and that the men of the South, as well as those of the North and West, are sovereign in the control of their own domestic relations and firesides.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* is willing that Andrew Johnson should go to the Senate, but it wants him to go there as a Tennessee politician, and protests against his going as a representative of Southern sentiment. It tells him that he was always against Southern sentiment and Southern rights as long as it was the fashion to be so, and that sooner or later the South will have some of her faithful sons to represent her—"younger men who have drawn inspiration from her grand prophets, and whose baptism was in the blood of a glorious though baffled revolution."

Political.

—Voorhees positively declines to run for Governor of Indiana.

—Emerson Etheridge will not be a candidate for the Presidency of the Tennessee Senate.

—The Houston (Texas) *Times* is afraid that the Radicals will carry the State in November, the Democracy being so apathetic.

—Among the defeated Senter candidates for the Tennessee Legislature were two of Brownlow's sons, John B. and James P. Brownlow.

—Pendleton's pictures are again flying about Ohio. A Cleveland paper says they were not all used up for wrappers after Seymour's nomination.

—Pendleton complains that the country is in debt. That is very true. If Pendleton had had his way the country would not have been thus burdened. Neither would there have been any country to be burdened with debt. The debt is part of the price we paid Pendleton's friends for our country.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—The editor of the Richmond *Evening News* has been informed by "a gentleman who ought to know," that General Canby regards the test-oath question as out of his hands—it having been referred, by the authorities at Washington, to the Attorney General of the United States. He will obey instructions in regard to the matter, whatever the instructions may be. The same gentleman is of opinion that there will be no meeting of the Legislature until after Congress assembles.

—The Republicans of Warren county, Ohio, are divided into two parties, the allopathists and the homœopathists, the physicians of the former school defeating every candidate who has employed a doctor of the latter practice. An effective remedy for such political quackery would be to compel each to swallow their own medicine.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday says: —"General Canby, it is now well known, has no idea of giving the seats of those members of the Legislature who refuse to take the test-oath (in case that oath is required) to the defeated candidates. There must, therefore, be an election to fill the vacancies."

—The Pittsburg *Gazette*, of Saturday, says:—"The political outlook in Pennsylvania never looked better than now. In Philadelphia we shall carry Geary and Williams through an old-fashioned majority. In the anthracite coal regions, where Mr. Packer should have considerable strength, he will fall behind the average Democratic vote, as he is by no means popular with the laboring people, who go to make up the opposition in that section."

Musical and Dramatic Items.

—Mr. Brougham will play in Chicago on the 15th, and produce his new drama of *The Red Light*.

—It is rumored that Mr. Fechter has abandoned his intention to visit this country for the present. Did the cool reception accorded to Mr. Dickens' puff-preparatory frighten him off?

—At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, one of Robertson's latest comedies, entitled *Dreams*, is shortly to be produced in fine style. *Play*, by the same author, has had a successful run of several weeks at the same theatre.

—Mr. Adam Everly, late of the Arch Street Theatre company, has accepted an engagement at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, to share the leading business. Mr. Everly is an excellent actor, who has steadily improved during the two years he has been upon the stage, and his absence from Philadelphia will be sincerely regretted by many of our playgoers.

—At Booth's theatre Mr. Joseph Jefferson has been drawing crowded houses with his "Rip Van Winkle" for several weeks past. The New Yorkers have ecstasied as much over the performance as if it were an entire novelty. At Wallack's Mr. John Owens has also been doing a good business with "Solon Shingle" and other of his specialties. Mr. Owens closes his engagement this week. When will we see him in this latitude?

—Instead of Fechter, however, we are to have Miss Glyn, one of the most distinguished of the present race of British actresses, who proposes to make a tour of the United States, treating us to her specialties, "Cleopatra" and the "Duchess of Malfi." Miss Glyn (or Mrs. Dallas) was at one time a great favorite in London, but for some years past she has not been a success, whether from a lack of appreciation on the part of British audiences or a fading of power on the part of the lady, we know not.

—Madame Rossini has just transmitted to M. Toffoli, a countryman of her late husband, and former Minister of Commerce in Italy, the famous bust in terra-cotta, which she had always refused to give to the Conservertoire de Musique of Paris. The present is said to have been in consequence of a promise given by her to allow M. Toffoli to select some work of art belonging to the great composer, and his choice fell on the bust in question.

—Madame Ristori has given in Rio Janeiro, up to July 2, three representations—"Medea," "Maria Stuarda," and "Pia"—with the most brilliant success, the Emperor and all the court being present each time. The artists of the other theatres came to read verses written in honor of the great actress, whose appearance, they declared, had resuscitated the dramatic art in Brazil, and during this manifestation the Emperor and the public remained standing and uncovered.

—Herr Wagner's *Meistersinger* is definitely accepted for the Berlin opera, and will be brought out at the end of October, with Herr Niemann as "Walter," Mad'lle Mallinger as "Eva," and Mad'lle Brandt as "Madelaine." As a set-off against this triumph, a parody of the same opera is having great success at Mayence. The piece is called *Les Maitres Chanteurs, ou le Judaisme en Musique*, and the chief characters are "Richard Demence," "Felix Mendel**boum," "Meyer**back," and "Offen**beer."

—Mr. John S. Clarke has made a new hit at the Strand Theatre in London, in Brougham's comedy of *Among the Breakers*. His performance of "Toodles" is also thought to be about as big a thing as his "Major Wellington de Boots." Mr. Clarke thought of returning to the United States some time during this fall, but it looks now as if the Londoners would not let him off.

—Miss Sophie Worrell displayed a great deal of presence of mind the other night at Troy. In the course of the performance of *Lalla Rookh*, the blonde wig of one of the "peris" took fire from a lighted torch, and was immediately in a blaze, whereupon Miss Sophie Worrell plucked off the burning thatch, and displayed the black locks of Miss H. O'Neill, who thus escaped severe if not fatal injury. Miss Worrell's hands were badly scorched. The accident did not interrupt the performance.

—Mr. Boucicault's new drama of *Formosa* receives from the London *Athenæum* the following delicate attention:—"Some ingenuity of construction and occasional terseness of language rescue *Formosa* from unqualified censure. But it is a poor play, and full of improbabilities. In one respect it is indefensible. It is the first attempt that has been made to introduce upon the English dramatic stage the *Traviata* of French fiction. *Formosa* might pass for the heroine of one of the novels of the younger Dumas. While following a vocation the result of which is to deaden every worthy feeling, she is represented as preserving much of the ingenuousness and some of the purity of her youth. In practice she is as cruel as 'Marco,' the heroine of the *Filles de Marbre*, a drama from which the scenes in which 'Formosa' appears seem taken. But her wickedness is due to the influence exercised over her by the villains of the piece, and the hold upon her they possess springs from her dread lest her parents should learn the kind of life she is leading. The greater part of two acts passes in the house of 'Formosa,' and the main action hinges upon the amount of disinterested affection she feels and is able to inspire. In the end she marries a man of fortune and position. No purpose, dramatic or artistic, sufficient to vindicate the presentation of these pictures of the life of the courtesan is served by their introduction. That a thing is true is no longer held to justify its employment in art. Nor is it unduly to limit the province of the dramatist to prohibit him from presenting upon the stage and investing with sentimental associations what is the foulest blot upon our social system and the greatest obstacle to our physical well being."

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jer. City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8, and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 7 P. M. SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:20 A.M., 1:10 and	10:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	12:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and	5:50 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	7:25 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	7:25 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10§ General Superintendent.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, 4 23 6m No. 1126 FRANKFORD Road.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 25, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:40 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
" Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:30 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:05 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT SEPT. 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	6:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	6:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

NOTICE.

The 2 P. M. Express Train will be discontinued from this date.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. K. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:40 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 1:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:30 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisbur

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEDICATORY.

The New Third Street M. E. Church of Camden is Formally Opened for the Worship of God.

As announced in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday, to-day was the time designated for the dedication of the new church building of the Third Street M. E. congregation of Camden, N. J. The new and beautiful edifice stands at the intersection of Third street and Bridge avenue, fronting on the former. It supplies the place of the one destroyed by fire some two or three years since.

The day opened propitiously, and the fair weather, conjoined to the interest attached to the occasion, more than realized the anticipations of the members that the formal dedication of their church would attract a large audience or congregation. The pews in the body of the church were all well filled, and the galleries exhibited a full complement of interested participants in the time. A number of the dignitaries of the Methodist Church were present.

The dedication ceremonies will extend over this afternoon, and continue this evening. They opened at 10 o'clock this morning.

The pulpit was occupied by Rev. Bishop Simpson, and Revs. Russling, Perry, Sovereign, Patterson, Ballard, and Whitecar, the last-named being the pastor of the church.

The services were opened with the reading of the liturgy by Rev. Whitecar, after which Rev. Russling announced the preliminary hymn.

Rev. Sovereign pronounced the opening prayer.

Rev. Perry read the first lesson from the Holy Scriptures at 2d Chronicles, 6: 18-33.

Rev. Patterson read the second lesson from Hebrews, 10th chapter.

Rev. Ballard announced the second hymn.

Rev. Bishop Simpson then preached the dedicatory sermon, taking his text from the 97th Psalm; latter part of the 9th verse:—"Worship Him all ye gods."

In opening he congratulated the members of the congregation on the successful erection of their new house of worship, and called upon them to magnify the name of the Lord. Then alluding to his text, he went into an explication of it, saying that the Psalmist took a wide view of the providence of God, and could see Him in every affair of life. The heavens declare His righteousness, and the many voices of dumb nature worship the great Creator. Then the Psalmist calls upon man to worship his Maker. Many things arise before him in the contemplation of this text; we find in it and in dwelling on it many reasons why we should worship God. But there is one single line of thought I would present to you this morning. That is, that the greater blessings are conferred upon any people, the greater obligation they are under to worship God. This thought is suggested by the words of the text—"Worship Him all ye gods." By the word gods we may understand "idols," or, as given in the margin in Exodus, "judges"—that is thus placed over men to judge them. Again, the Psalmist in saying that he would worship Jehovah before the "gods," meant that he would worship publicly—openly. By the phrase used here, we must understand all those who have conspicuous privileges or superior blessings, whether they be of fame, wealth, domestic bliss, or a clearer revelation of God's word. And these are especially called upon to worship God But all men are under an obligation to worship God, whether they be less or more favored. Still to the latter the injunction comes with greater force. And this for the reason that from those to whom much is given, much will be required. The more blessings God is pleased to confer upon me, the greater obligation I am under to worship Him in sincerity and truth. In proportion to the degree of heavenly benefit enjoyed—are we to render in return to God. The heart should feel the more gratitude as the greater favor it enjoys. Where enlarged gifts are bestowed, large gratitude is demanded. We are to worship Him for every manifestation of kindness in His providence—not simply for the gifts He may bestow upon our minds. Are my children healthy, then my gratitude is due to God. Am I under to-day to-day than was ten years since, I am under the greater obligation to worship God. Every gift of God to man lays man under fresh obligations to render gratitude to Him. The goodness of the Almighty commenced in youth, is extended to the maturest age, and the older we grow the more grateful should we be. Again, it is not only because that where much is given much will be required that it is the duty of those receiving such advantages to worship God, but because they are in such a position in society that the eyes of the world are looking up in them. For a moment now consider this truth. In America—this favored land of the world—we are under special obligations to render worship to God, and the eyes of other people are looking upon us to see whether we perform this our duty. But as with a nation, so with any part of a nation. Even if I confine my attention here, to this spot, to this vicinity, I can see that the people here are blessed very highly, and consequently are under the greater obligations to worship God. Wherever there is a centre of elevation, there should be a centre of religious power. As we here in this favored part of the country are an example to others less favored around us, we should also take the greater care not to dishonor God by refusing to worship Him according to the benefits He has conferred upon us. Again, we are under special obligations to worship Him because we cannot escape a knowledge of the power of influence. Placed in an influential position, we must prove ourselves competent to fill it, and this alone can be done by returning special homage to God. We sometimes imagine that we are very humble, sometimes say so; but, my brethren, do we not all know that as not a single atom of sand on the shore is disconnected with the composition of the globe, so neither is any single one of us disconnected from the mass of humanity, nor destitute of influence upon others. For this reason a father is under greater obligation; for who can tell his influence upon his child? For this reason people in this community—in this congregation even—who stand as lights prominently in society, are under the greater obligation, for, in proportion to their position, so is their influence. Oh! I wish I could impress upon them this morning that in the greater degree God has blessed you, are you under obligations to worship Him.

The second thought connected with this subject is, that as our blessings and advantages are increased, so our worship which we pay ought to have a visible relation to these increased responsibilities. Now, some may say that worship is purely spiritual; I say, however, that a true worship will make some visible manifestation. A man may imagine that he can worship God at home; so he can. But I say that no man who wantonly absents himself from the house of God and refuses to mingle in the visible worship of the saints truly worships God. Again, when in this house of God, what more beautiful sight than a whole congregation kneeling before God? Then when we bend the knee before God, do we truly worship God with our bodies as well as with our souls. As Methodists, too, we should not desert even external manifestations of inward worship. They are beautiful, they are Scriptural, and let us cling to them. Again, a true worship is not only marked by visible manifestations, but is accompanied by offerings that cost us. What, some will say, must the idea of money be brought into our religion? Do you not sing of a free grace? Yes, we do, but then to advance the cause of religion there must be sacrifice. Read the Scriptures, Old and New, and you will find that sacrifice has never been absent from devotion; sacrifice exhibits devotion. What did Jesus Christ, our Saviour, sacrifice? He sacrificed more than enough to suffice the needs of a whole world. Priests and ministers cannot serve without sacrifice. How can they serve without being sent? And in order to being sent there must be sacrifice. All the machinery for their service must be provided. I tell you that a man cannot acceptably worship God unless he is willing to take something of his and give it to God. But then this something is to be in proportion to what God has given to us. Under the old dispensation, if a man could not bring the greater sacrifices, he was ordered to bring even the handful of flour, and that was acceptable to God; for it was in proportion to what God had given to him. With these as guides, we can all estimate our duty in this respect. Sometimes men fancy that as they grow in wealth, power, influence, or position, they are released from responsibility. This is a great error; the reverse is the truth. The words of the text return upon us—"Worship Him all ye gods!" That is, all ye rich and powerful; all ye who are in influence or position; all ye who are prosperous, worship God. When in affliction ye are ready to worship; in blessing you forget to. Is this right? Oh! way will men forget God at the very time He is good to them, and blessing them? Is such conduct wise?

Then let this favored congregation worship God. He has given you this beautiful and spacious house to take the place of the one burned to the ground. For this—worship Him. Oh! ye people of Camden and vicinity, for your many blessings—worship God. God is watching over you, He is looking to see how you will bear yourselves under the new responsibilities He has thrown upon you. Will you dishonor Him by refusing to worship Him?

The Bishop concluded his eloquent sermon by adjuring the members of the congregation he was addressing to pay off every dollar of the debt resting upon the church, and thus by devising liberal things, to prove to all other congregations that God is worshipped in this place in deed and in truth.

Rev. C. H. Whitecar, the pastor of the church, then spoke a few words upon the history of the undertaking which has resulted in the erection of the new church, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire.

With religious services the dedicatory ceremonies of the morning closed.

FINALLY COMMITTED.—Last evening Bill Price, who was shot several nights since by Sergeant Wood while fleeing from him in the southern part of the city, was taken from the hospital and given a hearing before Alderman Kerr on the charge of arson, after which he was committed for trial.

EXPLOSION IN THE TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE.—About 9 o'clock this morning the pedestrians along Chesnut and Sixth streets were considerably startled by a loud report of an explosion, and those at the corner of those two thoroughfares saw a volume of smoke rushing from the office of the Tax Receiver immediately after the noise. On investigating the matter, it was found that an explosion had occurred in the vault which had been broken into and robbed on Friday night of last week. It seems that before the arrival of all the clerks, Patrick Doran, the messenger, and Charles Faunce, a clerk, were desirous of showing the vault to a gentleman named Kelley. The door was opened, when one of them struck a match, and instantly there was a flash, followed by the explosion. Messrs. Faunce and Kelley were blown out into the office, and Doran came tumbling after them. These gentlemen had nearly all the hair on their head singed off, besides sustaining slight bruises by coming in contact with the floor. The cause of the explosion has been assigned to a leaky gas-pipe, from which enough of the explosive compound had escaped during the night to fill the vault. The singed gentlemen were taken to the Dispensary, where they were properly attended to. The other clerks ran into the street during the confusion, and on returning found some of the books on the upper shelves in the vault burning. The flames were soon extinguished, without any further damage than above stated.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE MARKETS ON DELAWARE AVENUE.—The markets are a little heavy this morning, as Boston is not buying with spirit. New York decided upon a price and offered, with privilege for sellers to do better if they could. The market in New York is languishing. But owing to the weather having matured all varieties simultaneously, prices must rally again in a day or two, as the demand for canning increases. Those therefore desiring to avail themselves of good fruit at moderate prices had better lay in their stock now from the best varieties, which are coming in unusually early, viz.:—"Crawford's Late," "Ward's Late Free," Barker's, Seedling, and Delaware White. Prices range:—For culings, 30c.; good, 40c. to 60c.; and choice extra, "Ward's Late Free," $1@1.25. All can be suited in these grades and prices. The arrivals on the avenue this morning aggregate 50,100 baskets, as follows:—

Propellers—Wilidin, Decatur, Meinder, and Roanoke, with 20,050 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Del., with 6000 baskets.

Barges—Rufus Wiley, General George McClellan, Alice and Louisa, Mary A. Wagner, May Flower, and Alice and Linda, with 18 994 baskets.

Schooners—D. Corbit, A. Bunting, and R. F. Loper, with 2933 baskets.

Sloop Rebecca Stevenson, with 1400 baskets.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—This celebrated institution, the pride of the town of Carlisle, in this State, opens to-day with the fairest of prospects for the current academic year. A new professorship has there been established, supported by a gift of $25,000 from Thos. Beaver, Esq., of Danville. The incumbent of the chair is to have charge of the department of Biblical Literature. The finances of the college are upon a sound and satisfactory footing. In addition to the value of the grounds, the munificent centenary collection makes the endowment now about a quarter of a million. The old buildings have been thoroughly renovated, repaired, and improved; the class-rooms are made comfortable and convenient, and other arrangements perfected, trifling in themselves, but still such as tend to attract students to the institutions which possess them. Rev. Dr. Dashiell, the new President, has assumed his position with an energy that has infused new life into every department. The corps of professors is able and full, the location of the college not exactly central in the State but eligible, and in a country entirely healthful, circumstances all which cannot fail in recommending any institution.

A SHOOTING CASE IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—A CITIZEN SHOT WHILE STANDING ON THE CONNECTING RAILWAY.—About 9 o'clock last evening, James Carduck, aged thirty-five years, was shot while standing alongside of a train of cars on the Connecting Railway, under the following circumstances. Some accident had occurred to the locomotive and the train had stopped for repairs. A number of the cars were laden with peaches, to one of which, it seems, some unknown person went for the purpose of taking some of the fruit. While he was in the act of getting them, the door of the next car was opened and a man peered out, and drawing a pistol fired. The ball struck Mr. Carduck in the abdomen and so seriously injured him that his life is despaired of. Just as the shot was fired the train moved off and went on its way to New York. Mr. Carduck was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where his antemortem statement will be made to-day.

CAUGHT IN A STORE.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a fellow, giving the name of Frank Jones, was prowling along Ridge avenue, fully bent upon robbing some establishment. He picked out the store No. 1005, and first threw a stone through the transom, to see whether there was anybody about. Finding all quiet, he burst in the door and went for the money-drawer, from which he abstracted all the cash it contained. About this time the proprietor of the place was passing, and tried the front door, which he found barred against him. He then went in by a side entrance, and found everything strewn around in disorder. He then called a policeman, and shortly after Frank Jones was pulled out from behind a chest. The stolen money was found on him. He will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE SOPER HOMICIDE.—Coroner Daniels held an inquest this morning on the body of Mrs. Eliza Soper, who died yesterday of wounds received on Monday, on board the barge Security, while lying at Catharine street wharf. There were but two witnesses, neither of whom could testify to the shooting. The only thing they knew was, that they heard the gun discharged and then saw Mrs. Soper run out of the cabin, saying that her husband had shot her. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased, Eliza Soper, came to her death at the hands of her husband, Lorenzo D. Soper, August 30, 1869, on board of the barge Security, while lying at Catharine street wharf.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Mary King for some time has been in the employ of James McElhone, a resident of Reesville, Chester county. A few days since Mary disappeared, and at the same time a quantity of clothing valued at $150 was also missed. Yesterday Mr. McElhone on landing from the train at the depot, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, beheld Mary, whom he had arrested. She gave information by which the articles were all recovered, and was then taken before Alderman Randall, who committed her for trial.

ANOTHER BURNING CASUALTY.—About 10 o'clock last evening a coal oil lamp exploded in the house of Mr. Clymer, No. 247 Diamond street, in the Nineteenth ward. In attempting to extinguish the flames the dress of Mrs. Clymer took fire and she was seriously burned. Policeman Morgan of the Eleventh district ran to the assistance of the burning woman, and although he succeeded in putting out the fire he received severe burns on his left arm and hand. Mrs. Clymer lies in a precarious condition.

BROADWAY M. E. CHURCH, CAMDEN.—This church is now holding a fruit festival in a tent adjoining the church building. The object of this festival is to aid the library in connection with the Sunday School. The public generally are invited to aid in this laudable undertaking, as, while they gratify their own taste for the beautiful fruit with which a bountiful Providence has this year blessed us, they will assist this church in procuring for their youth those literary fruits which will prove a more enduring benefit.

HOUSES BROKEN INTO.—Yesterday the residence of Edward Wallington, at No. 1136 South Fifteenth street, was broken into, but it is impossible to state what was stolen, as the family were out of town. The thieves first entered the kitchen and, breaking out a panel of the door leading into the dining-room, put their arms through and shoved back the bolt. They ransacked the house from top to bottom.

SCALDED.—This morning Jacob and George Bresny, aged eleven and sixteen years, were badly scalded at the residence of their parents, on Savery street, above Girard avenue. They were playing around the stove when a kettle of boiling water turned over, the contents flying over the arms and neck of the sufferers.

RECAPTURED.—Charles Schwaggle, one of the lads who recently escaped from the House of Refuge, was rearrested yesterday at Arch street wharf, while helping to unload a vessel. He was returned to his old quarters.

AN ASSESSOR APPOINTED.—Peter B. Long has been appointed Assessor of the Eighth ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John McClenaghan.

PRINCE ALFRED.

His Disgraceful Conduct at Honolulu.

A correspondent of the *Alta California* at Honolulu confirms what has been already published relative to the rude and disgraceful conduct of this "Prince of the Realm," and adds the following concerning his visit to that city:—

On the morning of July 22 the Prince landed and was received by the British commissioner, the Governor, and other officials, and a few of the English residents got up a *slight* cheer. In the afternoon the Duke visited the King, and had a short interview with the ministry, and then visited Queen Emma and the English Club. Several of the most prominent English residents called upon him, but were not received. On Monday the Duke and several of his officers dined with the King, and his royal Highness expressed a wish to see a lenau, and on Tuesday one was given by the Governor, attended by the King and Dowager Queen, but no white people, aside from the officers of the ship, and many half-caste ladies who were married Europeans, were invited, and their husbands left out! The disgraceful and obscene hulahula dance being part of the programme, the Englishmen who hoisted their flag with pride on the arrival of the Prince, lowered it with disgust. It is a lasting disgrace that an English ship-of-war, fitted in a most costly manner, commanded by an English prince, should visit these Christianized lands, and the only question asked was to see the hulahula. The missionaries feel not a little hurt that a prince from Christian England could treat them so. On Wednesday evening the Duke and officers attended a grand ball given by the King. On Thursday the King and principal officers of the Government visited the Galatea, and were entertained by his Royal Highness, and on their departure the usual salute was fired. The impression left on the minds of thinking people is certainly not favorable, and it is lamentable to see a Government squandering four thousand dollars per day on such a toy while there are thousands starving in England.

CUBA.

Rumors of a Change in the Government of the Island.

This important information comes to us in a letter dated Havana, August 28:—

Strange and exciting rumors are rife in political circles, and persons claiming to speak by authority assure us that his Excellency the Captain-General has received a telegram from Madrid charging him to prepare the country for a change in the Government. Following this, say they, he had various conferences with the chiefs of several departments, and afterwards indicated to the press the course which it should pursue. It is also stated that he has ordered the archives of the Government to be carried to the Cabanas fortress, and that it has already been commenced, though with the utmost secrecy. It is further reported that the Spaniards are quietly circulating among themselves a manifesto asking for the autonomique, foreseeing that the separation of the island from Spain is not far distant, and willing, for their ultimate safety and advantage, to go with the current, since they cannot dam or control it.

Doubtless these reports are false, and for many months to come will be carried on this war, a disgrace to civilization and the age, in which the principles of humanity have no part, but rather the ferocity of the tiger, and neither age nor sex, belligerent nor neutral, is spared. Still these stories, started no one knows how, are eagerly caught up by all classes, repeated and commented upon in a way which indicates how much peace and a restoration of order are desired, no matter in what manner. The Spaniards of this island are men of business, entirely practical in their character, and though very patriotic and of intense prejudice, I am satisfied would not wish to carry on the war for one hour beyond a fair chance of success and at no distant day. Most of them appreciate the fact that with all the vast extent of blood and treasure, with the cruelty and devastation manifested upon both sides, with exile and sequestration, the insurrection is no nearer its termination than it was months ago, nor would there seem to be any prospect of either party achieving success. Meanwhile the island is becoming less and less valuable. The insurgents of late would seem to have determined to make it as little so as possible, and have inaugurated a new era of destruction, while the madness and brutality of the Spanish soldiers, though, perchance, having less method, place them in no whit behind their antagonists in the career of desolation. Sober, thoughtful men among the Spaniards begin to inquire, "How much longer shall this last and to what good end?" Meanwhile the island long since ceased to pour her treasure into the lap of Spain, and instead thereof has become a burden upon that already bankrupt power. In the light of these facts it is evident that peace and its attendant blessings, now so ardently longed for here, will not come to us through the trivial and indeterminate operations of the combatants in the field, but rather through negotiations from the outside, based on the fact that a longer continuance of the war can only result in the destruction of the island, with no corresponding benefit to any one, and in multiplied burdens upon the home government, already sinking beneath its load.

[Butchery of Prisoners Near Jiguani.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—The steamer Cienfuegos, which arrived on the 18th inst. from Manzanillo, brought full confirmation of the murder of our innocent townsmen by Colonel Palacios. Still the details are extremely meagre, as only the assassins are left to tell the tale. The prisoners, the friends who accompanied them, and even their escort, were huddled into a group and fired into until no one was left alive. They were twenty-one in all, including the eleven who set out from here, nine of their friends accompanying them from Manzanillo and Bayamo, and a cook hired in the former place. Among the friends were three volunteers, and also one of the handful of men, who defended themselves for thirty days in a house in Holguin against the insurgents. These were included in the indiscriminate slaughter, the murderers, in order to conceal their crime as much as possible, making no discrimination.

The excitement here resulting from this most barbarous act was fearful, and the agony of the dead men's relations beyond description, many of them being left entirely destitute; and yet there were found some Spaniards so lost to all sense of shame as openly to rejoice over this savage butchery. Among these were a captain in the army and a priest, who had a special orgie in a public place of refreshment, drinking "to the health of Colonel Palactos, and a safe passage to the infernal regions for the murdered men." This scandalous conduct was severely condemned by the Governor, who sent the captain, named Larso de la Vega, under arrest to Havana, and his contemptible companion, Padre Lecanda, only escaped the same fate by the most abject entreaties.

The impression caused by this tragedy is very deep, as it shows clearly that under existing circumstances no life is safe, and strong hopes of American interference are cherished by all who have still something to lose. The gleam of hope raised by the proclamation of Caballero de Rodas announcing as the motto, "Spain, Justice, and Morality," has died out since it is plain that, though Spain is fully represented, justice and morality are entirely lost sight of.

The Spanish Gunboats.

The last of the ten gunboats, says the N. Y. *World* of this morning, which were to be built for the Spanish Government by the Messrs. Poillon, was launched yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The keel of the first one was laid May 19, and she was launched June 26, being built in thirty-three working days; and these gentlemen have averaged one a week ever since, and, as will be seen have completed the whole ten in the short space of ninety working days, a despatch that has hardly ever been equalled. Three of the boats were built on the same stocks. These boats are 165 feet on the keel; 22 feet 6 inches beam; and 8½ feet depth of hola. The engines are to be 150-horse power, and they are to be fitted with a double screw. Their armament is to be one 10-pound Parrot rifle on a revolving carriage. The complement of men is to be forty; and they are expected to draw, when ready for sea, 4 feet and 11 inches, and are guaranteed to go ten knots per hour. The whole number to be built is thirty, fifteen of which have been completed at Mystic and fifteen in this city. Should the Spanish Government be fortunate enough to get this fleet to sea, they will have a cruising and blockading fleet which will effectually protect the coast of Cuba from filibustering invasion.

JUVENILE PUGILISM.

How Young San Franciscans Rough It.

From the San Francisco Times, Aug. 16.

The young roughs of San Francisco go in crowds, or clans, have their "leader," "fighters," and "best thief of the lot," and when out for a time have their signals, which, should any one of them be able to kick up a row, he uses to call the members of his crowd together, that they may take a hand in it. Usually the greater portion of these organized clans are composed of boys between the ages of 16 and 21. Occasionally there are leaders over the prescribed age, and from these the young roughs obtain their instruction and training, which will some day bring many of them within the walls of our State Prison, or perchance to the gallows. A constant wrangle is going on between these crowds as to which has the best fighters.

Last Saturday a number from two clans came together, and the expression, "Our fighter could eat yours up in less than a minute," resulted in an agreement to bring the two "fighters" together in a prize-ring, out among the sand hills in Hayes' Valley, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. The news of the proposed encounter spread like wildfire among the young roughs, and at the appointed time yesterday morning full one hundred boys were at the place designated. A ring was formed, money staked on the result, and the principals entered the enclosure and stripped for the encounter. During the second round one of the lookers-on cried out, "If you whip our man you must whip me to!" After five severe rounds "his man" was knocked out of time, and carried away bleeding profusely from the wounds received.

Arrangements were then made for another set-to between the victor and the fellow who announced that he would fight if his man was defeated. This battle was a very savage one, and lasted twenty-seven minutes, during which twenty-two rounds were fought. It was won by the party who was victorious in the first encounter. The defeated youngster was a terrible sight to behold.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Reunion of the Army of Tennessee—The Wisconsin Republican Convention—Governor Fairchild Renominated—Rumors of Indian Depredations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru Acknowledges the Independence of Cuba—Earthquakes and Railway Enterprises—Destitute Filibusters.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson not to Leave the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Robeson does not intend, as has been stated, to leave the city again, but will remain here and commence the preparation of his annual report. The Secretary will incorporate the result of his recent inspection of the Navy Yards in his report.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Paymaster S. T. Browne is ordered to duty at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, vice Paymaster H. L. Wait, ordered to settle accounts. Past-Assistant Paymaster George L. Mead is ordered to Philadelphia for examination for promotion. Past-Assistant Paymaster Frank H. Arms has been ordered to the Tuscarora.

Appointments.

The President made the following appointments last evening before his departure:—Walter Q. Gresham to be Judge of the United States Court for Indiana; William Gouverneur Morris to be United States Marshal for California, vice Charles M. Rand, suspended; C. R. Mobley to be United States Attorney for the Southern district of Florida.

Customs Receipts.

The Customs receipts from Aug. 21 to Aug. 28 inclusive, were as follows:—Boston, $353,919; New York, $3,217,000; Philadelphia, $202,219; Baltimore, $250,410; San Francisco, from Aug. 7 to Aug. 21, $507,753; total, $4,510,301.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Daniels and Willmarth played an exhibition game of billiards last evening of 700 points, which was won by Mr. Daniels by 208 points. The latter gentleman made a run of 216.

Foreign Clearances.

The total number of foreign clearances since January to the closing of business yesterday was 2341 vessels, against 1854 for the same time last year, an increase of 507 vessels.

Boston Laborers.

A hearing on the petition of the Boston Labor Reform Institute was given in the Aldermen's room, before a joint committee of the city government.

First Snow of the Season.

Snow fell yesterday in towns on the line of the Northern and Passumpic Railroads. The mountain hotels are depleted.

Personal.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2.—General James Mason Webb and family, of New York, are in town.

A Hearing Postponed.

Further consideration of the case of Pike, the Hampton Falls murderer, has been postponed to the next session of the Council. Two of his brothers and a sister were notified yesterday to show that it was a case of dipsomania, and that his intoxication was involuntary.

Valuation of Portland.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Sept. 2.—The total valuation of this city is $28,812,390. The valuation in 1866, before the great fire, was $15,299,700.

FROM THE WEST.

Wisconsin Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin yesterday made the following nominations:—

For Governor, Lucien Fairchild, the present incumbent; Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. Pound; Secretary of State, E. A. Spencer; State Treasurer, Henry Barth.

The resolutions passed declare the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and favor the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, liberty of speech and the press, free schools to all classes, the maintenance inviolate of the national faith as pledged to its creditors; for such an adjustment of the burdens of taxation, and revisions and modications from time to time of the tariff and other revenue laws, as will cause them to fall equitably upon all classes of the people; and also for retrenchment and economy in the administration of the National Government.

Almost Instantly Killed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Mr. Henry Prother, of Decatur, brother-in-law of Governor Oglesby, while riding in his buggy last evening, was run into by a span of runaway horses and almost instantly killed.

Rumors of Indian Depredations.

It is reported here that a band of Sioux have left their indian reservation, on the Missouri river, to attack the Pawnees, near Columbus, but no attack has yet been made. The Pawnees are advised of their intention.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sales of Gold by the Government.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—At the Government sale of $1,000,000 of gold to-day the bids aggregated $6,450,000, the whole amount awarded to Marvin Brothers at 133'66.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Gold opened at 133⅛, sold at ⅜, and down to ⅛, and after the Government sale reacted to 133⅜. The market is excited and transactions are large. Governments steady, without marked change. Stocks strong, with marked activity in the Vanderbilt shares, owing to the revival of the old rumor relative to consolidation. St. Paul and Michigan Southern are also active, with slight advance.

Transfer of Specie.

The Alaska brought $60,000 specie from Aspinwall, and the Deutschland took out $142,000 in specie.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices by Steamer—Destitute Filibusters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamship Alaska brings Panama dates Aug. 23d, and $60,000 from California. Several American seamen who shipped on the steamer Quaker City, which vessel entered the Haytien service under the name of Columbia, have arrived at Aspinwall, and are dependent upon the contributions of merchants to pay their passage to New York.

Off on a Cruise.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown sailed on a cruise to the Feejee Islands. The Fichiuchi volcano, near Quito, Guyaquil, has commenced heavy eruptions.

The Talcahuano Railway.

Valparaiso dates to the third of August state that four millions of bonds will be issued to aid the Talcahuana Railway.

The Chilian Legation

is to be removed from London to Paris. Consul Caldwell arrived at Valparaiso.

Earthquake in Peru.

Peruvian advices contain but little news. Several small earthquakes are reported in the Southern provinces. The Government has raised the price of guano to thirteen dollars per ton.

The Independence of Cuba Acknowledged.

President Balto has issued a decree acknowledging the independence of Cuba, on the 13th of August.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Reunion of the Army of Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of Arrangements of the fourth annual reunion of the Army of Tennessee was held yesterday. General W. J. Dandrom, of Kentucky, was selected to deliver the address of welcome to the society at the next annual reunion. Colonel B. H. Bristow was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee.

EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY, on SATURDAY, September 4.—The fine new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will make an excursion and her last trip to Cape May on SATURDAY, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 A. M., and return on Monday. Excursion tickets, including carriage hire, $2 50; each way, including carriage hire, $2 25. 9 2 3t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Rawlins Again Ill—The Chinese Mission—A Prominent New York Journalist to be Browne's Successor—Revenue Receipts—Politics in Virginia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chinese Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It is stated in well-informed quarters that the Chinese mission will be tendered to a prominent journalist of New York, and the understanding is that he will accept. The appointment will hardly be a popular one, but it is believed that the gentleman selected is well qualified for the position.

The New Governor of Virginia.

With regard to the installation of Governor Walker of Virginia, it is believed that it will be postponed for some time. It has been whispered that Governor Wells would resign, but no credit need be attached to the rumor.

Military Changes.

It is understood that General Zeilin will not be relieved from command of the Marine Corps for some time yet. In case of promotion of Major Slack to Zeilin's place, brevet Major James Forney, son of Colonel John W. Forney, will probably be made quartermaster in place of Slack.

The World's Fair

to be held in this city was talked of some time since, and announcements were generally made that there was to be one in 1870. This announcement was premature, as only initiatory steps had been then taken. Since that time its projectors have not been idle, and they have received encouragement from a variety of sources that would assist in giving character to the enterprise. The year 1871 is, however, fixed as the date, instead of next summer as previously stated. A meeting of citizens to consider the subject is to be held here to-morrow night.

The Revenue Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $912,000; fractional currency received to-day from New York, $103,500.

Secretary Rawlins Again Ill.

Secretary Rawlins was again attacked with severe illness this morning. He attended the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, and was at the War Department yesterday, notwithstanding the advice of his physician to remain quiet at home.

FROM THE WEST.

Insolvent Insurance Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Wyllis King, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, has procured injunctions against the Hannibal Savings and Insurance Company, and the Pacific Mutual, of this city, on the ground of insolvency.

Affairs in Montana.

A Virginia, Montana, despatch says the Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, elected at the late election, have been removed by Governor Ashley, who has filled their places by appointment. The case was contested at the official count of votes yesterday.

Virginia City was declared still the capital of the Territory.

Heavy Robbery.

The stage which left Helena last night was robbed of several thousand dollars by road agents near Malad. Parties are now in pursuit of the thieves.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Late Conflagration—A Searching Investigation in Progress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE MAY, Sept. 2.—Mayor W. B. Miller has been most energetic in his efforts to ferret out the origin of the late disastrous conflagration. This morning he resumed the investigation, which was of a searching character, but nothing further was elicited, except that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The authorities of the city are ably assisted by Special Detective Harris. The Mayor will be fully justified in the course he has pursued.

FROM CANADA.

Activity in the Lumber Trade.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—There is great activity in the sawed lumber trade in this city. About 40,000,000 feet are now piled up at the mills here. And in addition to this, about 40,000,600 have been shipped from Ottawa to the United States this season.

The Ship Laborers' Strike.

QUEBEC, Sept. 2.—The ship laborers' strike continues, not a vessel in port is being worked upon, and the lower portion of the town wears the aspect of a Sunday. Yesterday the rioters attacked an inoffensive young man on Peter street, and almost beat him to death The City and Water Police from Montreal paraded the town, but failed to make any arrests. In the afternoon the laborers commenced to mass at the foot of Mountain Hill, and a serious disturbance appeared imminent, but the troops being again called out, the rioters dispersed.

FROM EUROPE.

The Stowe-Byron Revelation Pronounced Untrue.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The solicitors of Lady Byron's family assert that Mrs. Stowe's article on the subject of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron is not complete or authentic.

Cardinal Cullen's Pastoral Letter.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral letter forbidding parents to send their children to national model schools, on pain of a deprivation of the sacrament.

The Thames Conservancy.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Harvard and Oxford crews have united in a note to the Thames Conservancy, thanking them for their exertions in keeping a clear course.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 2—3 P. M.—Consols, 93@93⅛ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—3 P. M.—Upland Cotton, 13⅜d.; Orleans, 13⅜@13½d. Flour, 28s. 3d. California Wheat, 11s. 1d.; red Wheat, 9s. 11d.@10s.

Suffocated.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 2.—A man named Hatch and his niece were suffocated at Batavia by coal gas.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	207½	West. Union Tele.	37⅜
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	34½	Toledo & Wabash R.	83
Ph. and Rea. R.	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	80⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅞	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	89½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109⅛	Adams Express	56⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅞	Wells, Fargo & Co.	19⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	93⅝	United States	62⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	114⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	52
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88	Gold	134⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	80½	Market steady.	

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, 6th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Catharine street, from the west curb line of Swanson street to the river Delaware, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1869. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and Sewer in good order for three years after the Sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

New Locks for the Treasury Vaults—Chivalry in Virginia—A Duel that was not Fought.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire at Waterville.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 2.—A f